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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROMISES TO COME

President Cleveland Says He Will Visit Our Great Exposition.

BUT NOT ON THE OPENING DAY

October 23d Selected for President's Day in Atlanta.

AN ADDRESS EXPECTED FROM HIM

All the Cabinet Members Accept the Invitation Extended by the Committee. Some of Their Wives Will Come, Too.

Washington, June 11.—President Cleveland and all the members of the cabinet in the city, Secretary of State Olney, Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Harmon and Secretary Morton, today formally accepted the invitation extended to them by the Atlanta committee to visit the Cotton States and International exposition.

President Cleveland, however, will not be in Atlanta to open the exposition, as was at first planned, but he, with the members of the cabinet, will there on President's Day—October 23d. This is in accord with the information wired last night. The committee, which has been here since Sunday, was joined today by Colonel W. A. Hemphill and Alex. W. Smith.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon they were escorted to the white house by Secretary Smith. The president received them in his private office, next to the cabinet chamber, on the second floor of the executive mansion.

Secretary Smith presented each member of the committee in turn to Mr. Cleveland as follows: H. H. Cabanis, W. A. Hemphill, Mayor Porter King, Frank P. Rice, Dr. Henry L. Wilson, Walter Howard, chief editor of The Journal; J. G. Ogleby, George W. Harrison, Eugene C. Spaulding, Alex. W. Smith, A. J. West and Stewart F. Woodson. The president's greeting was very cordial. Mr. Cabanis, chairman of the committee, on behalf of the directors of the exposition, presented Mr. Cleveland with the engraved invitation in a neat and graceful speech.

"Mr. President," said he, "a very pleasant duty has been assigned this committee. We come with authority from the directors to invite your excellency to be present at the opening of the Cotton States and International exposition and to put in motion the machinery, the throbs of whose movement will, we trust, be felt throughout the length and breadth of our country."

Broad in Its Scope.
"The committee begs the privilege of briefly saying that the Cotton States and International exposition is not local or sectional. The endeavor will be to interest all sections of the union, and have them bring contributions of brain and skill and resource, and in friendly competition illustrate our growth and greatness and foreshadow the expectations of still greater growth in the years to come. This exposition will be the fullest expression of the hope of the south that the bitterness of the past is forgotten, and the belief that those who were once at enmity will not only live together in enduring peace, but strive with each other to see which can do the most toward making a perfect union, one and indivisible, and making this republic the best example of government among men and of greatness among nations."

"To show the vast and varied resources of the United States, its development and growth, is the one aim and endeavor of the originators and promoters of our exposition. We of Atlanta and the south remember with pleasure and gratitude a former visit of your excellency, and hope you will recall the enthusiasm with which our high esteem and warm devotion. Time has confirmed our fondest hopes that your administration would prove wise, courageous, and of lasting benefit. We feel that our trust and confidence have not been misplaced. The hand that holds the reins of government has grown stronger, the head that plans for our safety and honor has grown clearer, and the heart that feels for our comfort and happiness has grown warmer."

"We ask you to come and see us again and witness a renewed manifestation of our regard, and receive renewed assurance that we stand with you in all you do to wisely rule the people of this land."

Mayor King Has a Word.
At the conclusion of Mr. Cabanis's address, Mayor King, of Atlanta, stepped forward. As the official representative of the city government of Atlanta, he said it afforded him pleasure to add his invitation to that extended by the chairman of the committee. "Our people remember," said he, "most pleasantly and gratefully the occasion of your former visit to Atlanta."

"The city authorities as well as the good people of Atlanta are prepared to extend to you a cordial welcome to our city. We hope you will not fail to come, and as we all love Mr. Cleveland, it would also be extremely gratifying to us if she could accompany you on the trip."

Mr. Cleveland made no formal response, but in a pleasant conversational tone he replied to the invitations by simply saying that he had been considering the matter, and saw nothing to do except to surrender. This placed everybody in a good humor. Mr. Cleveland then explained that if he came on September 18th and officially opened the exposition, he could only remain a few hours. After some slight discussion, it was decided that he should leave here on October 21st on a special train with such of the members of the cabinet and their wives as could attend, and arrive in Atlanta at 4 o'clock p. m. the next day.

October 23d will be President's Day at the exposition, and Mr. Cleveland will probably deliver an address. The committee then shook hands with Mr. Cleveland and retired. They were charmed with their reception. The committee were driven in carriages to the different departments, accompanied by Secretary Smith, and they extended formal invitations to each cabinet minister and his wife to accompany the presidential party. They were most cordially received by all, and in every instance the invitation was accepted. They were especially impressed with the recep-

tion accorded them by the new attorney general, Judge Harmon.

The committee will not leave for Atlanta until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. They are all in high spirits over the complete success of their visit, and are full of enthusiasm for the exposition.

THE TRAMMELL-CHAPMAN FIGHT.

Democrats Say the Revenue Agent Must Go—A Hot Fight.
Washington, June 11.—The fight between Collector Trammell and Revenue Agent Chapman had no issue today. They were both before Commissioner Miller for an hour, and Assistant United States Attorney Tinsley Rucker was here on a telegraphic summons from Miller. Rucker was not called today. All the parties concerned seem to have a cue that silence is golden. They are keeping their tongues between their teeth, and no amount of persuasion will induce them to so much as wag them in a whisper. Even good-natured Tinsley Rucker seems afraid to crack a joke on the street, lest he may be called to account for it later on.

Commissioner Miller says he has not yet got at the bottom facts in the case, and until he does he will refuse to make any statement about it. The fight, which is being made by Trammell, is to secure either the removal of Chapman or his transfer to some other field of operations. Trammell's friends charge that Chapman's interference in attempting to prevent the removal of Hetherington and Miss McNaught is not only unwarranted, but is prejudicial to the discipline of the office. He is a republican, and Trammell does not want him there. In his attitude Trammell is supported by Secretary Smith, Senator Bacon, Governor Atkinson and other Georgia democrats, and also, presumably, by Congressman Carter Tate, who dropped into Washington very opportunely today. Chapman, on the other hand, contends that Trammell's action in dismissing Hetherington cripples the service, and he alleges, so it is said, that the secret of Trammell's dismissal of Hetherington was his activity in bringing the whitecappers to justice. Chapman himself was active in these cases.

Rucker, who had charge of the prosecution, will be called upon to give all the information he can on the subject. Commissioner Miller has shown great faith in Chapman's efficiency heretofore, and if he stands by him now, it is said that the whole matter will be appealed over Miller's head to Secretary Carlisle, and if necessary, to the president himself. If Chapman is transferred or dismissed it may lead to the removal of Deputy Commissioner Wilson, who, it is said, has had too much influence with Commissioner Miller in this and similar matters.

A Georgia democrat who is on the inside said today:

"Chapman will be either discharged or transferred. We don't care which, but he is a republican, and we don't want him down there. Then look out for Wilson's head. It falls within a month."

A very high treasury official who knows the facts indorsed this opinion.

"There can be but one outcome of this row," said he, "Trammell, in the nature of things, must be sustained. Then if he and Chapman cannot adjust their differences, Chapman will be garroted. That is all there is of it."

After all, it would appear that a mountain is being made out of a mole hill. Chapman, a republican, is persona non grata to Trammell, the democratic collector, who wants him removed or transferred because he is interfering with discipline.

MET IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

International League of Press Clubs Meets in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 11.—For the first time since its abandonment by the city council, the doors of the historic room in Independence hall, which for years was used as the chamber of commerce, were thrown wide open this morning to the delegates to the fifth annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs. Over one hundred delegates and alternates assembled there at 10 o'clock, and were met by Mayor Warwick, who welcomed the visiting journalists to the "City of Brotherly Love."

Mr. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the league, eloquently responded.

The hall of the convention was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, which on the walls were suspended the coats of arms of the thirteen original states. Among the delegates were many representatives from the women's press clubs of the country, among whom was Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the vice presidents of the international league, and who is a zealous worker in the march of progress which has characterized the great metropolitan city of the south.

LEWIS REDWINE DISCHARGED.

He Goes from the Hospital Back to the Office.

Columbus, O., June 11.—Louis Redwine, the bank wrecker of Atlanta, Ga., who has been in the hospital since May 5th, was discharged today and returned to his position in the secretary's office in the Ohio penitentiary. When Redwine was admitted to the hospital it was thought he would never leave it alive, as he gave every evidence of being in the last stages of consumption. His case has attracted a great deal of attention and a strong effort is being made to secure his release.

The Mortgage Signed.

Baltimore, June 11.—At a meeting of the reorganization committee of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company today, the mortgage to secure \$100,000 5 per cent gold bonds upon the line was executed and signed. It will be recorded in the states of Georgia and Florida, through which the roads run. President W. Cheekley Shaw, of the Georgia Southern today did not know when the Southern Railway Company, the recent purchasers of the Georgia Southern, would take charge, but presumably within a few days.

Won by a Georgia Boy.

Washington, June 11.—(Special.)—A. M. Harshfield, of Newlands, Ga., won the first prize in the competition of 100 Columbia college students for the best essay. The prize was \$10 in gold.

Carlisle Speaks in Louisville.

Washington, June 11.—Secretary Carlisle announces that he will speak on the financial question in Louisville Friday evening next. He will leave Washington for Louisville Thursday afternoon.

WILL BE A HUGE ONE

The Memphis Bimetallite Convention Will Be the Largest Ever Seen.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ARE THERE

That Goldbug Caucus Was Not a Marker to This.

MANY PUBLIC MEN ARE ON HAND

Almost a Quorum of Congress Present. The Strength of the Silver Movement Is Attested by the Attendance.

Memphis, Tenn., June 11.—(Special.)—The situation here is unparalleled in the history of conventions. Tomorrow at 2 o'clock the convention will be formally opened and when the gavel falls the greatest number of delegates that ever met together for a single purpose will come to order. When one considers that this gathering was called by a baker's dozen of citizens here who had formed themselves into a local bimetallic league, and all of them obscure citizens with no more than a limited local acquaintance, the intensity of the silver sentiment in the south can be faintly appreciated.

Every incoming train is loaded with delegates and nearly all the prominent statesmen of the south are here. Conservative estimates place the number of delegates at 2,500, and the visitors who attend from interest in the movement to hear the speeches will probably exceed 10,000.

The committee of the league here have already seen that the auditorium with a capacity of 7,000 will be wholly insufficient to accommodate the eager throngs, and have secured the grand opera house with a capacity of 3,500 for the grand overflow meeting. It is said tonight that probably the new lyceum will also be used for that purpose. A prominent bimetalist said tonight that if it was lawful, a free silver bill could be passed here tomorrow, since a quorum of both houses of congress would be present.

Of the senate, Harris and Bate, of Tennessee; Jones and Berry, of Arkansas; George and McLaughlin, of Mississippi; Turpie, of Indiana; Tillman, of South Carolina; Stewart, of Nevada; Marion Butler, of North Carolina; Shoup, of Idaho, and Blanchard, of Louisiana, will be present, and there are letters here from other democratic senators expressive of their sympathy with the objects of the convention. It seems that they are all present or accounted for.

Congressmen Are Thick.

The members of the lower house to take part in the deliberations are too numerous to mention in this dispatch. It is impossible to foreshadow just what will be done, but a correspondent from expressions gathered from the majority of leading men makes the following forecast. It is likely that Colonel Casey Young will deliver an address of welcome and that Senator Turpie will be chosen permanent chairman and Ben Wade, of Tennessee, reading clerk of the fifty-third congress, permanent secretary. It is not improbable that Senator Jones, of Arkansas, will be appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions.

There will be no trouble about the resolutions. Everybody is of one mind on that subject—16 to 1, with no frills. The discussions in the corridors of the hotels indicate that there will be a plain declaration against a single silver standard and a single gold standard but for a bimetallic standard and a free use of both metals as the primary money of the country.

If Senator Turpie is elected chairman, he will address the convention upon assuming the chair. His will be one of the great speeches of the occasion, as he is regarded by the silver people as its ablest defender. He will probably be followed by Alexander Delmar, of California, and then by W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Tomorrow evening, at the auditorium, the greatest attraction of the meeting will hold the attention of the convention—Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania. The admission for Sibley is really wonderful.

Gompers Refutes Cleveland.

The silver people here are elated over the speech of Samuel Gompers last night in response to an invitation to be present and take part in the convention. The gold men say that the invitation was a ruse of the local silver men to secure an expression from Gompers for the influence it was supposed that an expression would exert among the labor people here. If such was their intention, it was an admirable success. It is claimed by the silver folks that Gompers's speech takes all the starch out of the argument of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, that they advocate the gold standard because they want the laborer to have a dollar that will buy just as much as possible. They say that the laborers know what is best for them, and resent the posing of the Millionaires of Wall street as champions of labor.

Telegrams tonight convey the information that special trains tomorrow morning will bring in thousands of delegates. The hotels are already crowded, and arrangements have been made to quarter delegates in private houses.

If anybody has heretofore labored under the impression that the silver craze was temporary, he may as well disabuse his mind. If to favor silver is to be crazy, these people, and the people of the twenty-seven states they represent, are hopelessly and incurably insane. A casual observer can see that the free coinage of silver is as possible. It is the one paramount and controlling issue now, and will remain so until it is settled finally upon a clean-cut, well-defined vote of the American people on that subject.

Gold Is Being Used Freely.

Much indignation is expressed here over the sudden change from silver to gold advocates. The silver men charge that it is the money of Wall street used to close every avenue of information to the people. It is very probable that the committee on resolutions will make some expression on this subject. If it be true that these papers are bought with eastern money, the expenditure as a political investment is very questionable, for the silver people assert and even the gold men believe that it is proving a boomerang. The statement from Mr. Schwab, of the committee of

seventy, in this morning's dispatches, has created considerable amusement where the silver cause is growing daily.

The allusion to Colonel Patterson's great work is thought to be a good piece of humor, for everywhere that gentleman has spoken his audiences have immediately proceeded to organize a bimetallic league and send delegates to Memphis as soon as the speech was ended.

FREE SILVER REPUBLICANS

Will Meet in Topeka on June 25th. To Indorse Free Silver.

Topeka, Kas., June 11.—A call was issued today to leading republicans of Kansas who favor the free coinage of silver to meet in this city June 25th, one week after the state convention of the bimetallic league. The object of the meeting is to take such action as will insure the indorsement of the free coinage policy by the republican party. The fact that the officers of the bimetallic league are populists has caused distrust of the bimetallic convention, which meets in Topeka, June 25th. The call is signed by P. H. Coney, of Topeka, and A. L. Sponner, editor of The Hutchinson News.

DELEGATES FROM DALLAS.

The City Was Not Represented at the Goldbug Convention.

Selma, Ala., June 11.—(Special.)—Selma will be represented at Memphis. A number of prominent citizens have gone to the convention. There were no Selmians at the "goldbug sound-money convention," held some time ago, as there was hardly any one here to take interest in the affair. Selma and Dallas county are for silver.

BRYAN ON FINANCE.

He Feels Sure the Party Will Declare for True Bimetallism.

Jackson, Miss., June 11.—Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here tonight on the financial question. His speech was the strongest ever heard in this city; the people were captivated by the power of his logic and his oratory, but at the close a loud and long shout was given in the camp. One of the audience asked:

"Will you support the democratic ticket in case a gold standard platform is adopted at the next national convention?"

Quiet fell on the great throng. Mr. Bryan paused a moment and quoted what Mr. Whitney had said about the party going to pieces in case a silver platform was adopted. He was pressed to answer the question by every administration man in the house and then declared:

"I was born and reared a democrat; I was nursed at a democratic mother's breast, and taught democracy by a democratic father, but will never vote against my principles. I am as certain the democratic convention will adopt a double standard as I am that I am standing here, but if it does not—if the single gold standard is adopted—I would die in my tracks before I would vote the ticket."

IOWA POPULISTS MEET.

They Will Nominate a Straight Populist Ticket.

Des Moines, Ia., June 11.—The delegates to the populist state convention were slow in coming and it was after 11 o'clock when Chairman R. G. Scott, of the state central committee, called the assemblage to order. There was an attendance of over 400. The temporary chairman spoke for forty minutes, roundly denouncing the two old parties for their duplicity on the money question and their subservience to trusts, corporations and the money power. At the close of the address the regular committees were appointed and a recess was taken.

The committees on resolutions and on permanent organization are in the hands of the anti-Weaver crowd and it is positively certain that the convention will nominate a straight populist ticket on the Omaha platform, with free silver as a minor issue. There are no candidates for the nominations. When the convention assembled at 1:35 o'clock E. H. Gillette was made permanent chairman.

INTRODUCED TO HIS ASSOCIATES.

The New Attorney General at His First Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, June 11.—Judge Harmon, the attorney general, arrived in the city early this morning and drove to the Arlington hotel. Afterwards he proceeded to the senate chamber, where he took the oath of office as head of the department of justice, before Justice Harlan of the supreme court, shortly before 11 o'clock a. m. Thence, accompanied by Mr. Olney, he walked over to the white house to the cabinet meeting, where he was formally introduced to his associates in the cabinet by Secretary of State Olney, his predecessor. Attorney General Harmon's welcome was a cordial one on all hands, but especially from Secretary Carlisle, who was the only member of the cabinet previously acquainted with him.

DETECTIVES AT FERNANDINA.

Two Pinkerton Men Said To Be There in Spain's Interest.

Fernandina, Fla., June 11.—(Special.)—Two Pinkerton men from New York, who have had business here before and who were spotted at once, arrived this morning and have taken rooms at a private residence, presumably for the purpose of keeping a better watch on things of a filibustering nature. The news which has gone abroad to the effect that the Cuban leaders were to convene here to get their heads together, is evidently largely responsible for the presence of these agents of the Spanish government which, however, does not seem to affect the purpose of the former, as mail addressed to Carlos M. de Céspedes continues to arrive, together with an occasional letter for Quesada and others of the revolution party.

One who is admitted to the secret councils of the insurgents, explained that the meeting which will be held here is for the purpose of consummating some arrangements which, if successful, will create more surprise and confusion in the Spanish ranks than any move thus far made by the insurgents. General Quesada, who has recently arrived at Tampa and who is a relative of Gonzalo Quesada, bears the scars of many conflicts in the unsuccessful struggle of 1895. He has remained in South and Central America since that time. Since the present outbreak he has been engaged in raising funds in the United States of Colombia, and has succeeded in getting a large amount of money and enlisting several companies of soldiers, which will be utilized in carrying out the plans decided upon at the approaching meeting. The revolutionist yacht is still anchored in this harbor, Cape Victoria square, and is constantly watched. Meanwhile it is being repaired and fitted up with new sails, presumably in anticipation of early developments. Colonel Borlen, owner of the Minim, declares that his recent cruise to Cumberland and other places had no significance whatever, as it was only a pleasure trip. He positively denied that Colonel Collazo and his brother were abroad.

No Free Delivery at Spartanburg.

Washington, June 11.—First Assistant Postmaster General Frank Jones today decided that the business requirements of the postoffice at Spartanburg, S. C., did not entitle it to a free delivery service.

GOFF TURNED DOWN

His Injunction Is Dissolved and the Original Bill Dismissed.

THE REGISTRATION LAW STANDS

It Seems To Be the Unanimous Opinion of the Court.

GREAT JOY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Whites Are Delighted at the Result. Negroes Are Talking of Moving to Some Other State.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—The celebrated South Carolina registration case was decided in the United States court of appeals here today. The state wins, Judge Goff's famous injunction is dissolved and the original bill will be dismissed. The decision of the court was announced by the chief justice shortly before 3 o'clock. An outline of the court's position was given. Judge Hughes submitted a strong individual opinion and the order reversing Judge Goff was entered at once.

None of the counsel who took part in the argument were present. Judge Hughes, in a decision, said:

"This case was heard by the chief justice, Judge Seymour and myself, on Friday last. We thought it was of a character to call for an early decision and it was decided, after adjournment on Friday, that the decision should be announced today and a decree entered. The case was exhaustively argued at the bar, and nothing can be gained by waiting a further time for the examination of the briefs. We are of the opinion that the injunction which was granted in the case ought to be dissolved and the bill dismissed. A decree to that effect will be entered at once. The opinion of the court on the important questions presented by record will be prepared by the chief justice and filed and reported as soon as practicable. Mention a brief statement of the grounds of the decision prepared by the chief justice is now filed."

The chief justice expressed himself as follows:

"The judicial act of March 3, 1891, contemplates prompt decision on appeals such as this, and as we cannot give extended expression to our views at this time we content ourselves with a brief statement of our conclusions. Under section 7 of that act, where, upon a hearing in equity in a circuit court, an injunction is granted or continued by an interlocutory order or decree, in a case in which an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing such injunction to the circuit court of appeals, by section 5 appeals or writs of error may be taken to the supreme court in any case in which the constitutionality of a law of a state is claimed to be in contravention to the constitution of the United States. But although the constitutionality of a state law may be drawn in question in the circuit court, yet if the case may be disposed of on other grounds, not involving the invalidity of such law, we think this court has jurisdiction on appeal. Carry vs. railway company, 159 United States, 159; United States vs. John, 156 United States, 166.

Motion To Dismiss Overruled.

"If in the instance of appeals from interlocutory orders on consideration, it should appear that the question of the constitutionality of a law is controlled and must be decided, the cause can be remanded to the circuit court that application to the supreme court for certiorari may be made. American Construction Company vs. railway company, 118 United States, 372. The chief justice said the bill of complaint challenged the constitutionality of certain laws of South Carolina, but the question was raised on the threshold whether the case made was one of equitable cognizance, and this being so, the motion to dismiss, the prudence of the United States has always recognized the distinction between the law and equity, as under the constitution matter of substance as well as of form. The chief justice said that the law of the state of South Carolina, 190 United States, 451; Mississippi Mills vs. Cohn, 150 United States, 202-205.

"It is well settled that a court of chancery is conversant only with questions of property and the maintenance of rights in matters of a political nature, or to interfere with the duties of any department of government except under special circumstances and when necessary for the protection of rights of property or in matters merely criminal or merely informal, which do not affect any right of property. In vs. Sawyer, 124 United States, 200; Fletcher vs. Tuttle, 131 Illinois, 41; Hardesty vs. Taft, 23 Maryland, 43; ex parte Lundstedt, South Carolina, 19 U. S. rep. 79.

"The equitable powers of the court can only be invoked by the presentation of a case of equitable cognizance and there can be no such case, in the federal courts, where there is no adequate remedy at law. The alleged illegality alone afford ground for equitable interference. Shelton vs. Platt, 139 United States, 591.

"Tested by these principles, the bill of complaint cannot be maintained, for it asserts no rights of property, or in matters of property or civil rights and no adequate ground for equity or interposition. Being of this opinion, the restraining orders must be reversed and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill."

The opinion filed by Judge Hughes is an exhaustive treatment of the question raised in the case. The other judges who sat have not had an opportunity to see the paper, so Judge Hughes is solely responsible for it.

Opinion of Judge Hughes.

Judge Hughes's opinion is, in part, as follows. The judge gives a careful review of the record and concluding says: "There is nothing in the record to show that the complainant is a man of color, or that those for whom he sues are colored persons. The bill contains no allegation that the propositions of law complained of were devised against the complainant or those for whom he sues on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. There is nothing in the averments of the bill from which it may naturally, or must necessarily, be inferred that the complainant and those for whom he sues are citizens of color. There are no averments in the bill which show that the case falls within the purview of the fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Keep Politics Out of Court.

"In arriving at this conclusion I have not considered the question whether or not the registration laws of South Carolina violate the federal constitution or laws. I propose to rest my opinion upon the ground of the independence of the different departments of government."

CORPSE WASN'T SPOILED.

But the Fastidious Guests Kicked Because the Ice Went in the Ten.

Charlotte, N. C., June 11.—(Special.)—Mr. George W. Kittelle, formerly proprietor of the Buford house in this city, but who has been proprietor of the Phoenix hotel in Winston for three years past, has made an assignment to D. H. Broader. He turned over all of his property, including hotel furniture, etc., to his creditors, the largest one of whom is said to be W. A. Eyer, butcher, who holds a claim of \$575. The amounts due other creditors in Winston aggregate several hundred dollars.

It is said that Mr. Kittelle's assignment was precipitated by a sensation which developed last Friday night, when a number of the guests left the hotel. The cause of the sensation was the charge that the ice upon which the body of the late Charles Johnston was placed was afterwards used in icing the tea and water for the guests of the hotel. It was claimed that a rubber sheet was between the ice and the body and the ice was as pure as any that could have been used. But the fact of it having once been used in cooling a corpse was more than the guests could stand and they were not slow to raise trouble. Mr. Kittelle came to Charlotte from the north. During his proprietorship of the Buford he was a model landlord in all respects and kept an excellent hotel.

WILL NOT APPROPRIATE.

Tennessee Refuses To Give Either to Nashville or Atlanta.

Nashville, Tenn., June 11.—(Special.)—Both houses of the general assembly took brief recesses today in order that the members might meet Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who was calling on Governor Turney.

Senator Caldwell introduced a bill correcting errors made in the enrollment of the assessment law passed at the regular session. As the senate passed the bill today this is now the only bill before that body. The senate made several changes in the house bill, the most important being that convicts that cannot be provided for by the state shall be leased to the highest bidder, instead of to parties building levees and new and independent lines of railway.

The house spent the day on the appropriation bill, rejecting an amendment giving \$35,000 for the Tennessee centennial, and also one giving \$10,000 for a historical exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

THIS IS HOSS SENSE.

The Doctor Gives a Good Talk to the Northern Methodists.

Boston, Mass., June 11.—At the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday, Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss, editor of The Nashville Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, delivered an address on "The Negro Problem as a Southerner Sees It." He said in part: "I suppose that there are many things upon which we can agree. For instance, we are all agreed that the most iniquitous business that the world ever saw was the awful African slave trade that landed so many negroes on our shores. We are also agreed that the wiping out of slavery was what should have been done, and I have yet to find a single southerner who does not believe with me. I don't mean to say that all the southerners are just satisfied by the manner in which slavery was abolished."

He denied a prevalent belief that the negro is increasing so fast that in a short time the race will predominate in the southern states, and said:

"There never was a greater delusion. The politicians' specter of negro domination is only a specter after all. Inevitably the ultimate ascendancy of the white people in the south will inure to the benefit of the negro. There is one fact, however, to which it is well to make up our minds definitely now, and that is the colored race is absolutely sure to continue a colored race. The colored people in the south are rapidly accumulating property—they are getting homes. I occasionally make speeches to the colored people in the south, and I have just four points. I tell them to get religion, to get married, to get an education and to get a home. And I regard this accumulation of property as a fact of supreme importance. The negro is taxed for \$20,000,000 of property. The advance in education is due largely to help and influence from the north. Most of the colored schools have been established by northern donations. There are a great many of the colored people of whom I cannot say the complimentary things I have been trying to say. In some communities there is the densest barbarism. The negro has often been the victim of mob law when he has been wronged, but often—shall I say it? Shall I speak the truth? (Cries of 'Yes! yes!') Often the outrages have been such as to make the blood of any man boil within him. And it seems to me that the leaders here at the north lay a much greater emphasis on the penalties which are inflicted than they do on the outrages."

KILLED HER CHILDREN

And Then Committed Suicide—Deed of a Mad Woman.

St. Louis, Mich., June 11.—Mrs. Herman Becker, aged thirty-four years, and two children, a boy and girl, aged four and five, were found today in a little back cellar with bullet holes in their heads. The little boy was shot in the left temple, the girl in the left cheek. Mrs. Becker is a right temple. They must have been dead for at least two hours when found. It is claimed that Mrs. Becker was not of sound mind, and there has been trouble in the family of late. She left a letter saying that she was sick and so were the children and they must die.

COLLINS ADMITS THE SHOOTING.

But Says the Students Were Using Him Roughly.

Trenton, N. J., June 11.—John Collins, the colored man arrested for shooting Garrett Cochrane and Frederick Oll, Princeton students, on Sunday, made a statement in jail. He says that he was attacked by the students and that they were striking him in a hallway when he fired. He also claims that he had no intention of killing them and only fired to scare them. Downes, the other colored man arrested, says he was in the saloon and did not see the shooting.

To Establish an Agency.

New York, June 11.—Negotiations are pending between the Tennessee Coal and Iron, the Bross and the Thomas Iron companies, all operating in the Birmingham district, to establish a joint selling agency for the purpose of maintaining prices and reducing expenses.

County Treasurer Fails.

MONEY IN LIQUOR.

South Carolina Has Found the Traffic To Be Profitable.

APRIL'S DRINK BILL WAS \$71,000

The Seizing of Stuff Going Into the State Marked for "Private Use" Continues. A Conference at Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., June 11.—(Special).—The legislative committee appointed to examine the books of the dispensary made its report yesterday. It is the first report made as to the workings of the dispensary that a layman could understand, and while it does not show any half-million-dollar profits a year, as was promised when the dispensary was first established, it does show the business to be in a healthy condition, and a far larger profit to have been made than many persons ever expected from the dispensary. The report shows the total profits made since the establishment of the dispensary, on July 1, 1893, to have been \$196,273.48. Of this \$166,607.49 was made during Commissioner Traxler's term, from July 1, 1893, to February 1, 1895, and \$30,665.99 during Commissioner Mixson's first quarter, ending April 30th.

The receipts for the quarter ending April 30th, were: February, \$88,283.16; March, \$64,464.99; April, \$71,000.00. The seizing of liquor marked "for private use only," by the liquor constables, and the beginning of contempt proceedings in the United States courts against them, have become such a common occurrence that it is "news" no longer. The virtue in these proceedings will be determined on the 20th instant before Judge Simonton, in Charleston.

The "Forty Immortals."

The executive committee of the forty has been called to meet in this city on Thursday. The forty is that factional element in state politics which commenced the "peace and harmony" movement, by issuing an address during the last session of the legislature to all in favor of unity. Their work has been somewhat forestalled by the Tillman-Hemphill-Evans-Barnwell combination, which claims to be working for the same end. Where the difference between the forty and the Tillman-Hemphill-Evans-Barnwell combination exists no one is able to say, except that each set of leaders is trying to get the credit for bringing about unity among the white people.

Another faction has arisen within the last few weeks. It is being led by Representatives Weston and Patton, of Richmond county. It stands on the same ground with the Tillman-Hemphill combination except that it holds for a qualification of the suffrage that will apply to all men alike, disfranchising as few white men and as many negroes as possible. The Tillman-Hemphill combination want a limitation of the suffrage that will disfranchise no white men, and will not want to disfranchise as many negroes as possible. Both of these factions advocate going into the primary, in which white men alone shall be allowed to participate. The forty are somewhat uncertain in their position as to the primary, with its decided leanings, however, towards the primary.

There are still two other factions in the state—the extreme reformers, led by Senator Irby and Congressman Stanyarne Wilson, who want no concessions made to the conservatives, who do not want the reformers to go into the primary, but who advocate a straight fight; and the extreme conservatives, led by The State. These are very much of the same feelings as the Irby faction. They wish to appeal to the general election, when they will be able to get enough votes from the colored people of the state to put the reformers to flight. All factions are moving slowly now, and each is watching the other very closely. From present indications it seems that the factions advocating the primary are vastly in the majority.

LEE'S SILVER RESOLUTIONS.

They Are Straight—The County Indorses Ex-Speaker Crisp.

Leesburg, Ga., June 11.—(Special).—The following resolutions were adopted at the recent meeting of Lee county democrats: "We, the citizens of Lee county, Georgia, in convention assembled, pursuant to a call of the chairman of the democratic executive committee, give the following expression of our views:

"1. We believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States independently of any other government.

"2. We demand the repeal of laws restricting or limiting the coinage of silver gold or silver and the enactment of such laws as will insure the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the present ratio without discrimination against either.

"3. We send the foregoing views as our greeting to the convention to assemble at Memphis on the 12th and 13th instants.

"4. We favor an early call for a state convention on the subject of financial legislation.

"5. Be it further resolved, That we appreciate the fact of the citizenship of our Congressman, C. F. Crisp, and heartily indorse his firm and decided stand for silver and honest legislation, and hereby heartily commend his congressional course to our fellow citizens, and ask them to support him in his efforts to secure the passage of the silver bill.

"6. M. H. HATH, Chairman.

"C. A. CASTLEMAN, Secretary."

WEST POINT'S HONOR ROLL.

Standing of the Graduating Class Read at Dress Parade.

West Point, N. Y., June 11.—The academic board has completed its review of the examinations of the corps of cadets. The standing in general merit of the graduating class was announced at dress parade last evening as follows:

Edward H. Schulz, of West Virginia.

Harry Burgess, of Mississippi.

John A. Curney, of Michigan.

Jens Bugge, Jr., of Minnesota.

Casper H. Conrad, of South Dakota.

H. F. Smith, of Minnesota.

Harry H. Stout, of Pennsylvania.

Herbert A. White, of Iowa.

Joseph L. Knowlton, of Illinois.

C. H. Paine, of Maryland.

Thales L. Arnold, of New York.

Nathan K. Averill, of Michigan.

Harry L. Cavanaugh, of Oklahoma.

Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

Adrian S. Fleming, of Kentucky.

Strike of Boiler Makers.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 11.—A strike of boiler makers was inaugurated in Pittsburgh and Allegheny today. Only two establishments are exempt from the strike order, which affects about 1,000 men directly and twice that number indirectly. The boiler makers are well organized and demand a 10 per cent advance in wages to every man employed in any boiler factory in the vicinity. The present wages range from \$2 to \$2.25 for boiler makers and helpers from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Formerly journey-men received \$3.50 per day.

There Was No Trouble.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 11.—The day passed without trouble in the Elk River mining region. The expected outbreak did not materialize. The six companies made the largest amount of coal since the strike began. Judge McClellan today charged the grand jury in the most direct and positive terms that the operators should be indicted for failure to put in scales as required by law.

GOFF TURNED DOWN

His Injunction Is Dissolved and the Original Bill Dismissed.

Continued from Fifth Column First Page.

ferent departments of the government; upon the impolicy of interference by the courts in questions which will result in dragging them constantly into the arena of party politics; and upon the federal principle that each department of the government, and each officer thereof, high or low, has the right to administer, according to his best judgment, the duties imposed upon him by the laws creating his office. As illustrating these general principles, I refer to the following decision: *Mixson vs. Johnson*, 1 Wall. 475; *Gaines vs. Thompson*, 7 Wall. 347; *Louisiana vs. Jewel*, 107 United States, 711; *Hagood vs. Southern*, 117 United States, 52; *Ayers in re*, 123 United States, 443; *in re Sawyer*, 121 United States, 208. It is useless to cite the many cases which bear on the questions arising in this case and so profusely at the bar.

"So far as the rights of the individual complainant in the bill were concerned, it may have been competent for the court to grant individual relief. The supreme court of the United States, the other day, granted relief from the payment of an income tax to the individual complainant in the suit before it, but it went no further. On the authority of *Mixson vs. Johnson*, supra, we may assume that it would not have entertained a bill for enjoining internal revenue officers of the government from collecting income taxes generally. The judicial power covered the right to grant individual relief, but did not extend to the general power of repealing the law imposing the tax as to the entire public.

"I repeat that in the case at bar it may have been competent for the court to grant individual relief. But the bills asked more than that. They asked that the citizens of the county situated like the complainant, be practically asked relief from members of a political party forming a portion of that people to whom the legislature was solely responsible for its laws and its action alone the genius of our institutions makes the legislature responsible. Moreover, it brought the court into immediate and active contact with party contestation. It made the court a controlling factor in party strife. I can imagine nothing more pernicious than a direct participation by the judiciary, by judicial action, in the politics of the people. The bill asked practically that the process of registration under the constitution of the state should be suspended in an entire county during the pleasure of the court and that all the citizens of a county, not then registered as voters, should be denied the right of suffrage during that pleasure. It seems to me that the more the court views the case from the point of view of the case shows that the injunction was improvidently granted.

"I think the bill should be dismissed."

PROPOSE TO EMIGRATE.

South Carolina Negroes Say They Must Move to Another State.

Columbia, S. C., June 11.—(Special).—The news of the reversal of Judge Goff's decision on the registration laws came to the people of Columbia as a shock, exhilarating to the mass of white people, but terribly depressing in its effect upon the negro, and very chilling to their white allies. Attorney General Barbour was probably the most delighted man in the city. He was the recipient of many congratulations, but would have nothing further to say than that he was highly gratified. The other members of the administration in the city were exuberant and they all seem to feel that a great victory has been gained for the state. Governor Evans is in Memphis, so no expression of opinion could be had from him.

The negro leaders are very much distressed over the matter. Few of them will have much to say. Rev. E. H. Colt, pastor of the largest colored church in the city, says he will advise a wholesale emigration. Rev. W. D. Chappell, chairman of the Ministerial Union, which has been controlling the policy of the negroes for some time, says that as for himself, he will leave the state and that he does not see how the negro race can afford to risk its chances of prosperity in South Carolina with the present lights before it. He will advocate emigration to some of the other southern states. He believes the south, outside of South Carolina, to be the best place for the negro. Rev. Daniels, another negro leader, agrees with Rev. Chappell.

A race convention to consider the condition of the negro race in the crisis that is upon them has been called for July 10th. The negroes throughout the state have been called upon to meet on July 4th at their several county seats in mass meeting to send delegates to this convention. Dr. Clayton, the most prominent white republican in the city, says that he takes the decision as a practical disfranchisement of the negro race and that their only recourse now is to leave the state.

THINKS HIS BRETHREN ARE SAFE

But That the Mission Property Has Been Destroyed.

New York, June 11.—The officials of the Methodist Missionary Society are very hopeful that the reported massacre of the missionaries at Chentu, China, was greatly exaggerated. Dr. Stephen A. Hilditch said: "I do not think these rumors are substantiated to the assurances we received by cable from our mission in Chentu, under date of June 3d. The cable read: 'Property destroyed; all safe. Inform Toronto.' This would indicate that the missionaries were safe, although the property has been destroyed. The missionaries who are in Chentu are Rev. Olin Cady and wife, H. L. Cartwright, M. D., and wife, Rev. J. F. Post and wife, Rev. J. O. Churnock and wife, Rev. Dr. H. V. Hart, formerly of the central China mission, and several of his associates of the Canadian Methodist church. In the seventy-sixth annual report for last year the property of the Chentu mission, including dwellings, chapels, schools, etc., is valued at \$1,000."

ANOTHER TELEPHONE WAR.

Small Companies in Chicago To Fight the Bell People.

Chicago, June 11.—Another telephone war is about to be declared, and again the Bell Telephone Company is to be the point of attack. Next month several small companies which have been infringing on the Bell company's territory, will be controlled by the Bell company, will organize a national association in Chicago for the purpose of fighting the Bell people both in and out of court. The causes which have led to the proposed organization, originated with the decision, two years ago, declaring the Bell patents void. The companies which will form the association are the West Construction Company, Chicago; Standard Telephone Company, New York; Hummingbird Telephone Company, New York; Kokomo, Ind.; American Telephone and Phoenix Telephone Company, Indianapolis; Manhattan Telephone Company, New York; National Telephone Company, Boston, Mass.; and Anthony Telephone Company, Cincinnati.

A Detective Killed.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 11.—Detective A. B. Lawson was shot and instantly killed in his office yesterday by S. B. Bennett, a former partner. The man is in custody and is about fifty-five years of age. At one time he was chief of police of St. Louis.

Progress in Greenville.

From The Meriwether, Ga., Doubticator.

Our next acquaintance will doubtless be an electric car line connecting us still more closely with Atlanta and Columbus.

A GLASS BUILDING

Alabama's Exposition Commissioners Select an Attractive Design.

IT IS TO BE OCTAGONAL IN SHAPE

Montgomery Has Subscribed \$52,000 to the New Cotton Mill Enterprise. An Old Suit Settled.

Montgomery, Ala., June 11.—(Special).—The Alabama commissioners to arrange for the state display at the Atlanta Cotton States and International exposition held a meeting in the Commercial and Industrial Association rooms this morning and six or seven plans for the building for this state were submitted. The commission, which is presided over by Hon. H. D. Lane, decided upon the plan submitted by Messrs. Wheelock & Son, of Birmingham. The building is octagonal in shape and is seventy feet in diameter and two stories in height. The building is largely glass and will present a most attractive appearance, both by day and night. The commission is extremely anxious that the people of Montgomery should collect their portion of the money to make the state display at as early a date as possible.

Doing Well.

At the monthly meeting of the Montgomery Commercial Association here to-day, the committee reported last week on raising funds for building a cotton factory requiring the collection of \$52,000. They were congratulated and instructed to keep on hustling. It is believed the contract for the building will be let early next month.

An Old Case Settled.

The oldest and one of the best known cases in the Alabama courts—that of C. J. Rogers vs. J. D. Brooks—was settled today by the circuit court of this county giving the plaintiff judgment for \$10,000. The suit was for timber cut on Mrs. Rogers' lands. The case has been tried three times in the circuit court and twice in the supreme court and the lawyers are extremely glad to get it off the docket.

Gone to Memphis.

Hon. J. Craig Smith, state treasurer of Alabama, left today for Memphis to represent Montgomery at the convention of silver delegates.

Vessel Struck by Lightning.

Mobile, Ala., June 11.—The British steamship *Clearwater*, from Puerto Cortez, arriving today, reported that when on her outward trip from Mobile, June 3d, she was struck by lightning, the whole vessel being electrified. The foremast was shattered and one of the blades of her propeller carried away. The compasses were demagnetized, and altered forty degrees.

PIPE WORKS SOLD.

They Are Bought in by the Bondholders in Full Blast.

Anniston, Ala., June 11.—(Special).—The Anniston plant and property of the Hercules Powder and Foundry Company, which went into the hands of receivers about twelve months ago, were sold today by A. H. Sheppard, clerk of the Anniston city court, and were bid in by J. J. Willett, trustee, for Louis D. Brandeis and the other bondholders. The Anniston plant, the pipe works are now being offered to their full capacity both day and night by the lessees, Messrs. Edmund L. and Alfred L. Tyler, Jr., who have an option to buy from the bondholders.

BIRMINGHAM NOTES.

Commencement at Howard College.

Birmingham, Ala., June 11.—(Special).—The alumni dinner was delivered at Howard college this morning by Rev. L. O. Dawson, of Tuscaloosa. An immense audience composed of citizens of Birmingham and East Lake, as well as the faculty, students and sweethearts of the latter, enjoyed the masterful oration. Dr. Dawson said in his address that the college is a place where the farmer of this section are needing rain very badly just now. Both cotton and corn crops are looking very well at present, but if they do not get rain soon, they will be somewhat damaged.

The properties of the American Coal Company were sold at Hewitt, Ala., last Saturday. The sale was conducted by D. M. Fullenwider, assignee.

Mr. W. C. Shackelford, as trustee for the creditors, was the successful bidder. The properties were knocked down to him at \$2,500.

It is understood that a plan of reorganization is already on foot.

The Alabama Coal and Lumber stock of \$125,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$55,000. The sale was made subject to the last named claims.

Proceedings were instituted in chancery court to stop the sale, but were withdrawn upon an undertaking being reached between the differing parties.

The properties consist of coal mines and large strips of coal lands near Hewitt, in Walker county, valued at about \$30,000. Georgia parties were interested in the sale.

The Clerks' Protective Association held a regular meeting last night in the Opera House hotel. A charter was received from the National Clerks' Protective Association, and the local association will be known as No. 123.

GUARDING AGAINST YELLOW JACK.

Health Officers Examining the Quarantine Station.

Quarantine Station, N. Y., June 11.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. He left here eight days ago with the intention of visiting some of the important southern ports and also the Gulf of Mexico by way of Tampa and Key West, Fla., but on his arrival at Tampa he found the quarantine regulations against Cuba were so stringent that he could not return by this route. He made a thorough inspection of the quarantine station of Port Tampa and New Orleans. At Port Tampa he found there was a very strong dread of an outbreak of yellow fever and a ten-day quarantine was in force against all vessels arriving from Havana carrying passengers who could not show vaccination certificates from the medical inspector at Havana.

The insurrection in Cuba had brought such a number of unaccompanied people into the country that an outbreak of yellow fever is thought to be inevitable. As last winter was a severe one in Florida, the authorities are taking extraordinary precautions, because it is said that the worst epidemics of yellow fever follow a severe winter. From Tampa he went to New Orleans and called on Dr. Oliphant, president of the Louisiana state board of health, who showed him every attention. He visited the quarantine station and also the substation, fifteen miles further down the river. Dr. Doty's trip was probably result in a better systems of quarantine between the various health officers. It is not unlikely that there will be a meeting of the health officers of the various Atlantic and Gulf ports the next winter, at Dr. Doty's suggestion. It has not been decided where the conference will be held, but both this city and New Orleans have been mentioned. Such a gathering would lead to cordial relations and interchange of views and experiences such as would prove most valuable to all concerned.

DEBS DIDN'T SHOW UP

When the Marshal Wanted Him To Go to Jail.

Chicago, June 11.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, entered the office of United States Marshal Arnold at 11:30 o'clock this morning and reported for removal to jail to serve the remainder of his sentence for contempt of court. He told the officers that he expected to leave home last night, but he found several personal and American Railway Union matters demanding his attention. He said he was glad to know he and his colleagues were going to spend their vacations, as he called it, in the Woodstock, Ill., jail, where he had previously been.

"As a matter of course it is disagreeable," he added, "but I have become philosophical by the authority vested in me I have appointed Frank W. Phelan, of St. Louis, an ex-conductor, to act for the American Railway Union during my absence. He will go to St. Paul next Monday to meet President Hill, of the Great Northern, to discuss the statement of American Railway Union men and I am confident that there will be no strike on that account in view of the agreement Mr. Hill made with us."

Mr. Kellher, Howard, Rogers, Elliott, Burns, Hilditch and Goodwin, the American Railway Union officers and directors who are under sentence with Debs, reported to the marshal today. They returned to the custody of the marshal at 4 o'clock p. m., and all, excepting Howard, were taken to Woodstock on the 5 o'clock train.

The marshal received a telegram today from Judge Woods instructing him to take Howard to the Geneva or Joliet jail, and he will be taken there later today. Phelan, the acting president, is the aggressive American Railway Union man who was sent to jail for six months last year by Judge Taft at Cincinnati for contempt, the same as Debs at St. Paul.

Debs is Missing.

Debs did not put in an appearance at the marshal's office at 4 o'clock to surrender his liberty and he failed to be at the depot, although he knew what time the train started. The marshal, as the responsible officer, was vexed, but not afraid that the American Railway Union president would evade arrest. As the party leaving for the depot the marshal said:

"Debs told me he had some business to attend to and friends to see. If he does not turn up at the station I will send him to the next train."

Up to midnight, however, Debs had not made his appearance.

The missing man arrived in the city from his Terre Haute home today and went to the marshal's office, arriving there at 11:30 o'clock. He was in a jolly frame of mind and carried a building vase, which he gave in care of the marshal when he went away in company of a friend.

George Howard, vice president of the American Railway Union, preferred to spend the remainder of his term of sentence at the former home of his father, on account of the strained relations, due to his connection with the rival organization, the American Industrial Union. He will be taken to the county jail at Joliet tomorrow, an order from Judge Woods having been received by the marshal. All the men have served sixteen days and their sentences are three months each, with the exception of Debs, which is six months.

TO STOP THE FILIBUSTERS.

Orders to Customs Officers on Florida Coast.

Washington, June 11.—The navy department is co-operating with the state department in preventing filibustering expeditions from leaving the United States by ship.

In addition to ordering the United States cruiser Raleigh to guard the southern coast and look out for filibustering craft, Secretary Olney, of the state department, has asked that this department aid in preventing filibusters from shipping arms, men and ammunition from southern ports to the Cuban rebels.

The Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, has had several interviews with Secretary Olney during the past week, and the subject, and has communicated to him the information furnished by his agents, who are stationed along the southern seacoast and at New York.

The difficulty of the situation makes it difficult for the United States government to act officially. As pointed out in these dispatches two weeks ago, the fact that a vessel has arms aboard is not prima facie evidence that those arms are intended for the Cuban rebels.

It is not so regarded even if the vessels cleared for Cuban ports. The most indisputable proof must be obtained that the arms are to be delivered to those who will use them against a country friendly to the United States before United States customs officials can interfere. This proof is very difficult to obtain, and already the United States has a suit on hand for seizing arms on vessels which it was charged at the time they were cleared by the Cuban cause. Nevertheless, the United States cannot disregard the warning of the Spanish minister, as we are on friendly terms with Spain, and cannot omit all precautions to prevent any arms from our citizens which Spain would regard as unfriendly. Acting on the request of Secretary Olney, these instructions were issued to collectors of customs:

"The Department, Washington, D. C., June 11.—To Collectors of Customs and Others: It is a matter of rumor that attempts are making to enlist men to equip and arm vessels, and by other illegal measures to aid the insurrection now in progress in the island of Cuba. While this department has not been furnished with tangible evidence confirmatory of such rumors, it seems of great importance that no opportunity be given to persons to claim that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty as a friendly nation. Collectors of customs of the several districts are requested to be given every aid and especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 623 and 629 of the Revised Statutes, are fully complied with."

TO CONTINUE THE BUSINESS.

Receivers of the Cordage Company Authorized To Borrow Money.

New York, June 11.—Judge Ingraham, of the supreme court, has granted permission to John L. Waterbury and William E. Strong, the receivers of the United States Cordage Company, to continue the business of the company and to borrow not more than \$200,000, and give their notes as receivers therefor, payable not more than sixty days after date, for the purchase of raw material and other expenses of carrying on the business. The repayment of the loans is to be secured by pledging any personal property of the company and by selling or assigning any accounts receivable representing the proceeds of the sale of goods manufactured by the company. The receivers say that the material, manufactured goods and accounts, which were hypothecated by the company prior to the appointment of the receivers, as collateral to loans made to it, were between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in excess of the loans, and they expect to sell manufactured product of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 during the present month, provided they can obtain the loans for the purchase of raw material. The sale of the company during the month of May amounted to about \$420,000, most of which was assigned to secure loans. The expenses of running the mills will aggregate \$150,000. The receivers find large numbers of orders on hand, but no working capital with which to carry on the business. They expect to get the loans from several bankers.

Augusta Herald: Atlanta has been without a newspaper today. Even the anti-prohibitionists kicked.

SIDE SALE EXTRAORDINARY

Three phenomenal price possibilities for this week's traders. It's an offering of "FASHIONABLE" footwear—easy and elegant, dainty and durable—direct from Shoe Builders of reliability and renown, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 under ruling price.

New tan and Vici Kid Oxfords—a special lot of high class razor toe Low Shoes, all superb shoemaking, easy and light, the \$3.00 sort for \$2.00

Ladies' finest black and tan Vici Low Shoes, any shape, pointed, razor or Boston toes, any shade, every stitch by hand, the \$4.00 and \$5.00 sort, for \$3.00

New Stock of Gents' Vici and Russia an Shoes, hand sewed, any shape, built for comfort, models of high grade shoemaking, stylish, serviceable, worth \$5.00 to \$7.00, now only \$3.00 to \$5.00

Brooks & Co.

Footcovers to all Mankind. 27 WHITEHALL STREET.

NO STATEMENT WILL BE MADE

About the Porte's Reply Until the Powers Have Time To Consider.

London, June 11.—In the house of commons today, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, said the text of the porte's reply to the proposal of France, England and Russia, regarding reforms in Armenia, had been received only within the last few days, and until the three powers had had time to consider the reply and decide what action should be taken upon it, no statement would be made.

In reply to a question by Thomas Gibson Bowles, the ordinary member for Lynn Regis, regarding the Russo-French financing of the Chinese loan of \$16,000,000, Sir Edward said the government would make no statement in respect of negotiations between powers to which Great Britain was not a party.

Answering a question by William Birkenhead, liberal member for the City of London, Sir Edward said the government of British Columbia had not asked the treasury for any part of the \$150,000 which it had been asked to advance for the purpose of paying the expenses of the transfer of crofter families from Scotland to British Columbia.

Mr. Balfour asked if the government would confirm the reports that they intended to again claim the time of the house as they had done after the Whitsuntide recess in 1894.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, said he would take this opportunity to inform the opposition that the government certainly intended to claim the time of the house as indicated by the leader of the conservatives.

Mr. T. G. Bowles: "Does the government propose at this session to submit to the house a resolution relative to the status of the house of lords?"

Sir William Harcourt: "Yes, sir." (Liberal and radical cheers.)

The entire cabinet were present at the council which met at 11 o'clock today. Lord Rosebery presided. Home Secretary Asquith left the council at noon, but the other members continued in session.

Canon Nicol paid a visit to Lord Rosebery this morning to interview the premier in regard to British intervention in behalf of Armenia.

JAPANESE ADVANCE IN FORMOSA.

Inhabitants of Tai-Peh Give Presents to the Soldiers.

London, June 11.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio, says that Viscount Admiral Katsuyama, governor of Formosa, reports from Kee Lung, under date of June 6th, that he has landed an expedition of 6th, that the time was intended to open a vice royal order. All the civil and military officers at Tai-Peh have fled. The natives were plundering the foreigners' headquarters and requested that a speedy advance be made. Japanese troops were sent to Tai-Peh today (June 6th). The inhabitants brought presents and welcomed them. The northern part of the island is now in possession of the Japanese. There will probably be more or less fighting in the southern part.

TWENTY-SIX BODIES RECOVERED

From the Burning Mine in Prussian Silesia.

Berlin, June 11.—The fire in the mining pit near Antonietto, Prussian Silesia, is still raging, but its extension to other parts of the mine has been prevented. Fifty of the entombed miners were taken out unconscious during the night, but all of them were resuscitated.

Up to noon today twenty-six bodies had been recovered. Nobody appears to know approximately how many men there were in the mine at the time of the disaster.

Children in Factories.

WELL ENTERTAINED

Tennessee Editors Have a Good Time in Macon.

A YOUNG MAN KILLED BY THE CARS

He Was Coupling and Was Run Over—Two Mysterious Fishermen in Bibb County—The Constitution Thanked.

Macon, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The city of Macon has been turned over today to the Tennessee editors. They have been in full charge and have been accorded delightful entertainment. They reached Macon at an early hour this morning from Brunswick, on the Georgia Southern and Florida railway. They were met at the depot by committees representing the city council, Young Men's Business League and other organizations. Mayor Horne was chairman of the committees. There were also Macon ladies in attendance to receive the ladies of the Tennessee party. A brass band helped to enliven the occasion. The editors were first given an elegant breakfast at the Brown house, served in Colonel Sperry's finest and most attractive manner. After the menu cigars were served, and the excursionists were then carried in cars of the Macon Consolidated street railroad, tendered free by Manager Winters, to Central City park, where an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Henry Horne in appropriate response made by Major Neil.

They were next taken to Crump's park, at the end of Vineville, where a rich barbecue was served. Some time was spent at Crump's, and much pleasure was had in dancing in the beautiful pavilion. Long tables had been spread at Crump's and sandwiches, beer, lemonade and cigars were dispensed in abundance. Manager Winters made a happy address of welcome, and Rabbi Samuels made a fitting response. From Crump's park the party was taken to the Hotel Lanier and the dinner served at 2 o'clock. After this the Messrs. Carling and Hertz gave the party a ride around the Macon and Indian Spring electric railway, which was greatly enjoyed. At 4:30 o'clock the Tennessee editors departed for home highly delighted with their trip to Macon.

Death on the Rail.
Mr. Gus Dewberry, son of Mr. A. Dewberry, a young man about twenty-one years old, was killed this morning at 1 o'clock while coupling cars in the Central railway yard, in this city. Engineer Hart was driving cars and backed onto a track where he desired to leave two cars. Gus Dewberry went between the cars while the train was moving very slowly to cut off the two cars. In the hurry of the moment, it appears, he stepped between the guide rail and main rail of the track and got his foot fastened and could not extricate it before the train struck him. The engineer heard Dewberry cry out and stopped his train at once. Dewberry was found lying face downward under the car, with one wheel of the trucks on his back. His left leg was crushed from the hip to the right leg and foot fastened between the guide rail and the main rail of the track, the leg and body being crushed and his neck broken. The verdict of the coroner's jury was: "We, the jury, find that Gus Dewberry came to his death from being run over by a Central railway car, No. 1755, while in the discharge of his duty in coupling cars, on the morning of June 11, 1895."

The interment will be made tomorrow.

Bankers En Route.

A number of bankers passed through Macon tonight en route to Brunswick to attend the fourth annual session of the Georgia Bankers' Association, which meets Wednesday and Thursday. Among those who went from Macon are Mr. J. W. Cabaniss, cashier of the Exchange bank, and treasurer of the association, and Mr. L. P. Hillier, cashier of the American National bank, and secretary of the association. Mr. Cabaniss will make an address on the subject: "The repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation—desirable?" Mr. Cabaniss's views on the subject will be awaited with interest.

A Fine Selection.

At a meeting of the board of public school education last night Dr. W. F. Holt was elected a member, vice Judge George W. Gustin, deceased. Dr. Holt is one of Macon's most prominent physicians. He is a highly cultured and affable gentleman. He is the first physician to serve as a member of the board, and his election was in pursuance of the idea of the board that one of the trustees should be a physician, as his experience and views would be invaluable for the scholars in cases of epidemics of sickness.

Thanked The Constitution.

Alderman Altmyer introduced resolutions of thanks to The Constitution for its articles on the Georgia peach carnival and the promise of other publications on the same line in the future.

Bids for Hardware.

Some time ago the Macon Hardware Company failed, and its stock was being sold at receiver's sale. Today sealed bids were opened for the remainder of the stock. The bids were as follows: Southern Hardware Company, of Macon, \$5,130; Culver, of Macon, \$4,900; J. Jacobson, Albany, \$3,250. Bids were also submitted for the store building on Cherry street, at present occupied by Mallory Bros. Company, which was built by the Macon Hardware Company, but the company failed before occupancy. The bids were: Mallory Bros. Company, \$11,000; T. B. Gresham, of Baltimore, \$11,500.

Was He Chambers?

About two weeks ago two men, driving a horse and buggy, and having tennis applied to Mr. J. H. Cherry for permission to fish on his farm below the city. He granted it. They claimed to be from Atlanta, but they said they had come from the swamps of Bibb county where fish are small and scarce, is a mystery. They also asked Mr. Cherry to recommend them a good boarding house. He did so. The next request was for Mr. Cherry to buy them fishing tackle, and they would give him half the fish they caught. Mr. Cherry agreed to this. A few days ago Mr. Cherry saw the men coming on foot from his farm and he asked them why they were walking. They replied that their horse had died and they had left their buggy, harness, tents and a box of tools with a negro on the farm to take care of while they went to Florida. Mr. Cherry is still in possession of the articles and has heard nothing from the men. Today City Detective Jenkins found among the effects of the strange men an old pocketbook in which were a number of receipts for money paid to sundry parties in Cobb county, principally at Smyrna, by Joe Chambers. Among the papers is a tax receipt from the collector of Cobb county for taxes on property by Joe Chambers.

News Notes.

Mr. Gus Danforth, a former Maconite, is said to be dying in August. The interest in the Young Men's Christian Association field day on July 10th, during the Georgia Peach carnival, continues to grow, and entries are being made from Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, New York and other points. Teams from the Dannenberg Company and W. A. Dooly & Co. played a match game of baseball this morning which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 9 to 4. T. C. Crenshaw is in the city today. United States Marshal Harrell is in Macon again after an attack of fever at his home in Bainbridge. Jewell Watson, son of Mr. B. T. Watson, died this morning. Dr. Baird, of Atlanta, is here attending the meeting of the state medical examining board. Tonight the city council decided to meet tomorrow night in committee of the whole to consider the incompetency brought by the sanitary sewer contractors against City Engineer Wilcox.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.

Many Stores Swept Away—The Loss Estimated at \$30,000.

Washington, Ga., June 12, 1:30 a. m.—(Special.)—Fire broke out here at 9 o'clock last night and burned eight brick stores, five wooden stores, the Episcopal church, the postoffice, a wagon and machine shop and two dwellings. The fire started in the middle of the block on the west side of the public square. Five frame stores, a dwelling and three brick stores, with their contents, on that side of the square were burned. The merchants saved little or none of their stock.

The fire went west down Main street, consuming five brick stores, the postoffice, a machine shop, a frame tenement house and the Episcopal church in the same block. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the fire is practically out. The losses are as follows: C. E. Smith, dwelling, \$1,000. Mrs. Pata, dwelling, \$1,000. Mrs. Cooke's store, \$500. E. Fitzpatrick, stores, \$1,500. T. C. Hogue, brick store, \$2,500. Miss Dutoise, brick store, \$2,500. J. A. Benson, three brick stores, \$10,000. Cozart estate, \$1,000. Hackner & Co., frame wagon shop, \$1,000. Brooks & John's stock of goods, \$1,000. Episcopal church, \$500. Total loss, \$30,000. The insurance is roughly estimated at \$15,000.

TERRIFIC STORM IN WORTH.

Hail Ruins the Fruit, Vegetables and Growing Crops.
Isabella, Ga., June 11.—A cloudburst and the most destructive hail storm ever known here occurred at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Crops of all kinds are totally ruined. Long tables had been spread at Crump's and sandwiches, beer, lemonade and cigars were dispensed in abundance. Manager Winters made a happy address of welcome, and Rabbi Samuels made a fitting response. From Crump's park the party was taken to the Hotel Lanier and the dinner served at 2 o'clock. After this the Messrs. Carling and Hertz gave the party a ride around the Macon and Indian Spring electric railway, which was greatly enjoyed. At 4:30 o'clock the Tennessee editors departed for home highly delighted with their trip to Macon.

DECLINE THE OFFER.

Bondholders of the Tybee Railroad Want Something Better.
Savannah, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Tybee railroad, or Savannah and Atlantic, as it is known, at which \$155,000 of the \$250,000 of bonds were represented, a resolution refusing to accept the offer of the reorganization committee, of par in second preferred income bonds to be a second lien on the property, was almost unanimously adopted. The bondholders say they now have a first lien on the property, and they see no reason why they should exchange for second lien. They say they have had an offer from another party to purchase the property, and they propose to foreclose their mortgage and take possession of it. There are \$100,000 in receiver's certificates ahead of this first mortgage.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

J. D. Hancock Dressed Carefully Before He Killed His Wife.

Perry, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Hancock case is murder. Hancock appears to have killed his wife for no cause except anger because she persisted in working. He did the deed deliberately. He dressed himself in his Sunday clothes ready for traveling before he killed her. He then went out in the field and crushed her head with a hoe. He escaped and has not been captured. Hancock is a large man, weighing over 200 pounds. He limps in walking and is about forty-five years old. The governor will be asked to offer a reward for his capture.

DENTISTS IN CONVENTION.

The Annual State Convention in Progress at Union Springs.

Indian Springs, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The Georgia State Dental Society, a body composed of some of the most learned and respected men of the state, is now in session in the Wigwam.

The president of the association, Dr. W. W. Hill, of Washington, Ga., is one of its youngest members.

President Hill called the convention to order at 11 o'clock.

Those present were: S. B. Adair, Elberton; P. W. Alexander, Atlanta; D. B. Atkinson, Brunswick; S. B. Barfield, Hancock; A. G. Brown, Savannah; J. C. Brewer, Blackshear; W. G. Browne, Atlanta; Aug. Burghard, Columbus; William Crenshaw, Atlanta; G. P. Campbell, Macon; R. H. Caylor, H. C. Coker, H. C. Coker, Carrollton; J. L. Fogg, Barnesville; E. L. Hanes, Griffin; W. H. Hill, Washington; Frank Highland, Atlanta; H. Johnson, Macon; H. R. Jewett, Atlanta; A. H. Lowrance, Athens; J. M. Mason, Macon; W. Y. Mison, Rome; O. S. McDonald, Atlanta; S. H. McKee, Americus; C. T. Osborne, Columbus; W. A. Sumner, Dublin; W. H. Williams, Valdosta; H. D. Wilson, Bainbridge.

Dr. McDonald, of Atlanta, presented a resolution calling the attention of the society to the death, since the last meeting, of Dr. W. O. Breedlove, of West Point, Ga., and asking for the appointment of a committee to prepare a suitable and appropriate memorial. The resolution was adopted and President Hill named Dr. W. G. Browne, of Atlanta; Dr. Wilson, of Bainbridge, and Dr. Ackerman, of Brunswick, as that committee.

The Wigwam is now one of the liveliest resorts in the south. There are over 100 guests here, and every train is bringing a new party of pleasure seekers. From Mobile, is here, and morning, afternoon and evening the large, airy halls, the pleasant arcades and the delightful verandas present a pleasant, restful picture. Among the guests are some famous southern belles, while some of the leading men of profession and commerce have accompanied on the register.

The celebrated Dr. Eozeman, of New York, is among the seekers of health here, while Major Payne, one of the largest and most successful developers of phosphate mines in Florida, has been a resident of the Wigwam for several weeks.

Mrs. Holmes and her charming daughter, Miss Edna, of Florida, are among the most popular of the lady guests.

Mrs. Dr. Catching and the Misses Catching, of Atlanta, are always the center of a group of admiring friends.

Hon. B. H. Hill, of Atlanta, is here. A pleasant party from Macon is composed of S. R. Jacques, T. D. Tinsley, W. A. Rose and G. R. Turpin.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller Gordon and Mrs. McCow, of Macon, have made many friends.

Manager Bryant Collier was presented with a new set of read-made teeth, upper and lower, by the convention as a token of their respect for him.

Cuthbert's First Carload.

Cuthbert, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Cuthbert shipped her first car of peaches yesterday. The fruit growers have been shipping by the crate for several days. The carload shipped yesterday were beauties of the choicest variety.

Teachers in Session.

Tifton, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The Tifton Normal Institute convened yesterday with an attendance of 250 teachers. It will close Wednesday evening.

J. B. LAMAR SUICIDES

He Was Financially Embarrassed and Took Strychnine To Die.

THEN HE KEPT ON AT HIS WORK

When the Poison Began To Act He Went to His Office and Died in His Wife's Presence.

Americus, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Chief of Police John B. Lamar committed suicide this morning at 10 o'clock by taking strychnine, dying in about thirty minutes and leaving a wife and three children. The cause of his act is believed to be financial embarrassment. Several judgments had been obtained against him. His two plantations were mortgaged some time ago for long-term loans that had become in default and the judgments were about to be pressed.

Mr. Lamar made several efforts yesterday to raise money to save his property from sale, but not succeeding, it is supposed he became despondent and determined to take his life. He was to have had another interview this morning with the claimants' attorneys, but just at the hour of the engagement he took the fatal dose.

After swallowing the poison, he went on attending to his official duties, until his effect began to be felt, when he started from the courthouse at a rapid pace toward the Allen house, which is managed by his wife, passing The Times-Recorder office, where his flushed and distorted face attracted attention as he went by. A few yards further he met the son of Police Lieutenant Wheeler and sent word to Wheeler to come to the Allen house at once. Passing up the ladies' entrance, he met his wife in a sitting room and exclaimed: "I want to die in peace," and fell to the floor, from which he was lifted and carried to a room in a dying condition.

To the physicians he replied in response to inquiries: "I have taken strychnine. It matters not now why," and he expired a few minutes later.

Chief Lamar was a man of splendid physique and dauntless courage. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of everybody. He was a model officer and citizen. He was a member of the well known Lamar family of Georgia, and also a cousin of Captain John A. Cobb, of this city. Mr. Lamar was in his fortieth year. He leaves a wife and four children. His life was insured for \$15,000, \$5,000 in regular companies and \$10,000 in fraternal orders. He had relatives here, as well as friends who would gladly have aided him had he applied to them, but he was very proud and sensitive, and failing to get money in the ordinary business channels, it is supposed he preferred to die rather than call upon his personal friends and relatives for financial help. His death is greatly deplored. The time and place of his burial will be determined early tomorrow.

SOLDIERS AT GRIFFIN.

The First Day in Camp Is Rather Quiet.

Griffin, Ga., June 11.—Although this was the opening day of the encampment for 1555 the evidences of the fact have been rather scarce, but that can easily be accounted for in two ways. Both regiments came in much later than was expected, the Third not arriving until afternoon. Again, as is usual on the first day, the streets have to be cleared, the tents put up and arranged and everything put in order generally. For these reasons principally the soldier boys have not been very much in evidence on the streets.

The Sixth regiment, which came in first, immediately began work on the camp, and by the time the Third arrived had the streets clean and tents all up and in order. The post flag was run up at noon and soon after 12 o'clock the military camp Northern was formally opened with Colonel W. E. Jones, of Waynesboro, in command. The roster of the Sixth shows seven companies having about 250 men in camp. It comprises the Clinch River, Georgia Light Infantry, German Guards, Irving Guard, Washington Rifles and Burke Light Infantry.

As soon as possible after getting into camp, guard duty was made out, guard-mount was had and sentries posted for the first watch. The officers of the day are as follows: Captain Frye, company C; First Lieutenant Sancer, company F; and Second Lieutenant DeVauch, company D. Soon after 12 o'clock the military band, the belated Third regiment rolled into the grounds and discharged its load of hot, dusty soldiers, and they were immediately marched to their quarters, where after a hasty dinner they began to unpack their houses they began the first work of every encampment. It took but a few hours of industrious work to put this part of the camp into equally as good shape as the other.

Colonel R. Usher Thomasson, of Madison, is in command of the Third this year and is assisted by an able corps of officers in Major E. H. Almond, of Conyers; Adjutant Earl Vandorff, of Athens, and Sergeant Major Josh Hill, of Madison. Captain James P. Nevins, of Rome, is inspector of rifle practice for the regiment.

The Third brings about 230 men into camp and its roster of companies is as follows: Madison Home Guards, Hill City Cadets, Elberton Light Infantry, Green Rifles, Rome Light Guards, Conyers Volunteers and Clarke Rifles. Camp life is almost entirely new to the men in camp this year, as in the two years that have passed since they were here last nearly all of the old members have dropped out and others have taken their places. It is a fact that a company brings but few of its old members into camp at such a season as this, and in this way the officers in charge find every year that they have their work to do over again. The tours of duty this year will be shorter than usual and it will require much closer work and stricter discipline to accomplish the usual results. The discipline will be much better this year than ever before and all possible time will be given to instruction in the various details.

Among the officers who came in advance of their commands were Post Quartermaster J. T. Irvin and Regimental Commissary George H. Howard, of Augusta; Post Adjutant W. A. Wilkins, of Waynesboro, and Acting Quartermaster Whitehead. These are all of the Sixth regiment. None of the officers of the Third came in before their command.

Both officers and men will appreciate the work of Captain Lewis, of the Madison Home Guards, who has been in charge of the details of the camp. Both he and his assistant, Lieutenant Hargrave, deserve the highest praise.

Surgeon General Growinger came up from Macon today and is quartered out at camp. Preparations for the governor's review camp are in progress and a very large crowd is expected. This is always the big day of the tour.

The crowd of visitors that the encampment invariably brings is beginning to assume its usual proportions.

SANDY AND CAMPO SCRAP.

Neither Is Seriously Hurt—The Stranded Singers Sing.

Augusta, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The stranded Campobello opera company artists gave an open air concert tonight at the exposition grand stand. This afternoon Manager Sandy Cohen and Manager Campobello had a personal difficulty and a lively exchange of blows, but both were on hand at the concert tonight and only slightly disfigured. They seemed to have admirably adjusted their difference.

GONE TO MEMPHIS.

Rome Sends a Large and Strong Delegation to the Convention.

FLOYD IS NEARLY ALL ONE WAY

Prominent Citizens Declare That the Re-monetization of Silver Will Be Followed by an Era of Prosperity.

Rome, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—A delegation of several prominent citizens left for Memphis this afternoon to attend the convention of silver men there.

The sentiment of the people of this section is overwhelmingly in favor of free silver is evident to the most casual observer. In talking with a number of the leading men of the county this morning your correspondent was surprised at the unanimity.

"It is the only remedy," said ex-Senator Felix Corput, who is one of the solid and level-headed farmers in north Georgia, and a fine business man besides, "and there is no use trying any other expedient. We have got to prepare redemption money even before the state banking system could be utilized as a relief measure for the stringency of the times. We are compelled to have a unit of value that will meet the demands made upon it, and the single gold standard will not fill the bill. Put the silver dollar back where it was before 1893 and gold will go with it. You can debase any metal. The gold dollar can be debased by being demonetized, just as the silver dollar was in 1879. Free silver is the only remedy for the people, and the sentiment is going to sweep this country, and when silver is restored you are going to see such an era of prosperity as this country never witnessed before."

"I know the farmers of Floyd about as well as any man in Rome," remarked Captain Gammon, "and with two exceptions I have not found a single gold standard man among all that I have met in the last few days. There is no question of the imperative demand for more money among the people. They have become thoroughly disgusted to the necessity of meeting the emergency with which we are threatened, and they realize that the only way to do this is through the restoration of silver to a parity with gold. The people show more unanimity on this than any other question that has arisen in a long time. Take Monday night's meeting. It embodied the true element of our citizenship and everybody could see how strong was the sentiment felt and expressed by those thinking men of business. It is going to win and it is the only solution of the great problem."

"While an American and believe in American money for Americans," said Colonel W. S. McHenry, who is one of the staunchest silver men in Rome, "and I am tired of all this twaddle about foreign credit. Not to speak irreverently at all, foreign credit is just what we are in need of with us now. We have trucked to it long enough, and if the same spirit had animated our ancestors as is prevalent in certain circles now there would never have been a single chest of tea thrown overboard on a shipwreck. We have been boasting of our freedom ever since 1776, and we are worse tyrannized by Great Britain today than we were before the revolution. I want to see the country freed from such abominable oppression, and for the happy people to have the right to restore our silver coin to its legitimate monetary standard and place the credit of the country both at home and abroad above reproach. I want to see these old red hills of Georgia blossom like the only way is through the restoration of silver."

Daughters of the Revolution.
This afternoon there was a very enjoyable meeting of Xavier chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at the home of Mrs. W. H. Hill, two miles in the country.

The chapter numbers twenty-two members, of whom only about eighteen are residents of this city. The chapter is named in honor of the famous Xavier family of Huguenots, who fled from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, came to the United States and became anglicized under the name of Sevier, one of whom, Alexandre, acquired such an illustrious fame in the history of the country.

In sight of the elegant home of Mrs. Whitmore, his descendant, John Sevier, the famous Seviens, fought a battle with the Indians in the olden days. There are several ladies, members of the chapter, who trace their lineage to the Sevier family, hence the name of the chapter.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Little Robert, the two-and-a-half-year-old son of Rev. C. B. Hudgins, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, died this afternoon. He was a very bright child and many friends sympathize with the family in their bereavement. The funeral will be held at the home of the family, the residence of the late Mr. C. B. Hudgins, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Hill City Cadets and the Rome Light Guards have both gone to the encampment at Griffin. The companies made a good showing before Colonel Thompson, of the Third regiment.

THE WETS ORGANIZE.

A Hard Fight Expected in Spalding Over Prohibition.

Griffin, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The Spalding County Wet League organized last night, and steps were taken for the beginning of a very desperate fight upon the issue. Ordinary Hammond has ordered an election to be held on July 15th to decide if Spalding is to be kept dry, and the movement is to be kept in the move of any consequence on the side of the anti-prohibitionists. Both sides are preparing to make a strong fight, each one realizing that the action is to be kept in the move of any consequence on the side of the anti-prohibitionists. At the opening there were about fifty citizens present, representing both sides, but when the object of the meeting was announced, the formation of an anti-prohibition league, some ten or fifteen prohibitions withdrew, leaving the meeting unanimous.

H. C. Burr, president of the City National bank, was elected president of the league, with John H. Mills secretary, J. G. Rhoads treasurer and Dr. J. M. Kelly vice president. An executive committee of six from the city district was named, composed of Thomas Hall, chairman, H. H. Drake, Doug. Glessner, J. D. Boyd, S. H. Deane and L. Cleveland. This committee was instructed to prepare and issue an address to the people of Spalding county.

Short speeches were made, advocating a vigorous and conservative policy, avoiding as much as possible discussions and personalities. About fifty names were enrolled by the secretary for membership.

Superintendent Charles Wheeler, of the Grinn mill, left for the north this morning, after he had paid their way south. They were arrested on state warrants and placed in jail. Tom's throat was cut slightly in the fracas, and he was knocked down several times with a stick.

Hon. E. W. Hammond went down to the Georgia Southern and Florida railway business connected with the Wiggins case. He represents the Maddox interests. Miss Annie Sperry, of Atlanta, is the guest of Mrs. A. J. Burr during the encampment.

Misses Thomas and Judd will arrive in the city today and spend the next two



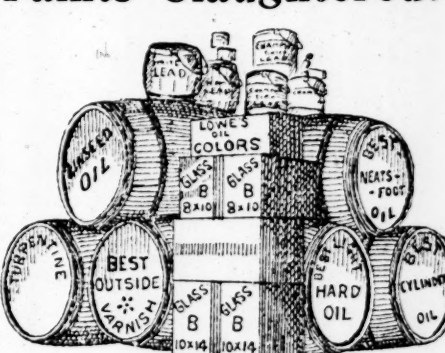
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ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.
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Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye Glasses made to order.

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Are reasonable just now while the weather is hot. Why not buy now and get the good of them? There's no economy in waiting till fall to get reduced prices. You won't have long to wear them then. If you save a dollar in price you lose two dollars in wear. When you buy you can't afford to pass our thin goods stock by. We keep everything that's cool, and sell them at the low prices that have made us famous.

Stewart, Cole & Calloway,
CLOTHIERS,
26 Whitehall Street.

Paints Slaughtered!



On and after this date we will sell for cash only everything in Painters' and Artists' materials from A to Z, at prices that no competition can touch. Property owners, Contractors and Painters should by all means obtain our prices before buying. Nothing charged at this sale. We open the ball with St. Louis Pure White Lead at 1 1/2 cents.

Southern Paint and Glass Co., No. 40 Peachtree St.

FUSIONISTS LAID OUT.

They Were Selected Before Their Offices Were Created.

Raleigh, N. C., June 11.—(Special.)—The fusionists were completely knocked out in the board of agriculture today. The legislature elected five additional members: J. L. Harris, C. Johnson, J. Buchanan, J. R. Chamberlain and O. H. Starbuck, who appeared and asked a leading attorney for an opinion as to their legal status. He told them they had no right to office, as they were elected March 15th, while the act creating their offices was not ratified until the following day. The board met this afternoon with the six democrats present, also J. E. Newberry, E. R. Aiken and Hill E. King, fusionists. The last two had been legally elected to fill vacancies. None of the other five fusionists made any demand for office, but admitted that they had no title.

The board then elected in their places W. S. Primrose, N. B. Broughton, D. A. Tompkins and Rufus W. Wharton, who were formerly trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college. The board also elected J. E. Nelson and Frank Wood to fill other vacancies. It stands twelve democrats and three fusionists. The discomfited fusionists, who had been elected, they had planned to control the board and the agricultural college also that J. S. Newberry, the president of the state farmers' alliance, should be commissioner of agriculture.

Secretary Bellamy was here today. The board will not, for the present, elect a commissioner. Two of the fusionists said they were in doubt as to their title, but decided to come here anyway. The board this evening attended the commencement exercises of the agricultural college.

ATHENS SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

Captain Jesse H. Bousse Took the Clarke Rifles to Griffin.

Athens, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—The Clarke Rifles left this morning for the state encampment at Griffin. They were thirty strong, commanded by Captain Jesse H. Bousse. Those who went were: Captain Jesse H. Bousse, First Lieutenant T. C. Crawford, Second Sergeant E. G. Turner, Third Sergeant J. C. Briscoe, Fourth Sergeant B. C. Turner, Fifth Sergeant L. R. Power, First Corporal A. W. McCormick, Second Corporal Harry Grant, Third Corporal G. H. Thornton, Fourth Corporal G. W. Cox, Privates Leo Bernard, John Burch, H. C. Bousse, M. C. Cantrell, John Carothers, Herchel Carothers, Frank Carothers, L. Farabee, Arthur Saxe, W. C. Shackelford, John Carr, Bob Oliver, John C. Moore, W. A. Muse, Rufus Reeves and John Cook. W. J. Goss, of Hammond Grove, will manage the commissary department for the boys.

A Bride of a Year Dies.

Jasper, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. Helen Tate, wife of P. M. Tate, died at her home at the Franklin gold mine in Cherokee county, yesterday. Her remains were interred at Tate's this afternoon in the family burying grounds. She had been married to Mr. Tate only a year. She was a lady of rare intelligence and of a sweet disposition. Her husband is Hon. Carter Tate's youngest brother.

J. C. Hunter Goes Crazy.

Augusta, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—J. C. Hunter, of Atlanta, is in jail, charged with lunacy. Hunter is a white man and has been noticed on the streets recently selling lead pencils. Today about noon he became violent and began to tear his clothes and pull them off.

A Death at Buford.

Buford, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. John T. Smith, whose husband is a prominent merchant of this place, died suddenly last night. The family has prominent connections in Elberton, Adairsville and Gainesville, Ga.

BANKERS AT BRUNSWICK.

The State Association Meets There Today.

Brunswick, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Sam Johnson, a negro on trial for criminal assault, only escaped capital punishment today by the jury taking his victim's past life into consideration and recommending him to the court's mercy.

The Georgia bankers are beginning to arrive. Messrs. Lane, Reed, Kay and Thomas and a committee of citizens are meeting them at the trains. The association will convene at the city hall tomorrow morning for business, and in the afternoon will be given a carriage ride. Thursday morning another business meeting will be held and in the afternoon a boat ride will be tendered, ending in a royally served fish banquet at the Hotel St. Simons.

The Macon Volunteers arrived this morning over the Plant system en route to Cumberland Island, where they will camp for ten days.

The Call Publishing Company employees counsel today and have commenced suit against M. J. Parker for damages and breach of contract. They formerly leased Parker's office and Parker was sold out, breaking the lease. The publication of The Call continues, however, from an office without interruption.

Steel Rails To Be Advanced.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 11.—The bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, the organization of the iron and steel manufacturers of this country, in its issue today says that an advance will soon be made in the price of steel rails. Notwithstanding the fact that in 1894 there was a great decline in the prices of all other kinds of iron and steel, Bessemer steel rails of standard weights remained at \$24 per ton throughout the entire year. Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, finished bars, etc., fell in price during the year from \$1 to \$3 per ton, but steel rails remained at the same figure regardless of the decline in other prices. In January of the present year the price of rails was reduced \$2 per ton, or from \$24 to \$22, and the latter figure has ruled since the first of the year. The old price of \$24 will, however, in all probability, be restored at an early day.

Forecast for Wednesday.

Washington, June 11.—Virginia—Thunder showers; easterly winds.
Georgia—Thunder showers; variable winds.
Eastern Florida—Showers in northern; fair in southern portion; southerly winds.
Tennessee—Increasing cloudiness and thunder showers; cooler, followed by slightly warmer; northwesterly winds.
Alabama—Thunder showers; westerly winds.
Louisiana—Fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds.
Eastern Texas—Fair; slightly warmer in northern portion; southerly winds.
Arkansas—Fair; southwesterly winds.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

A kind-hearted gentleman was congratulating a pale dry goods clerk upon the custom started last Monday of closing the stores at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. "You might as well congratulate a man upon a death in his family," said the tired clerk. "On paper, we close at 6 o'clock; in fact, we get out about 7 o'clock."

"I've made use of more profanity this week than I've used before in a whole year."

"You see, I fixed my expectations upon 6 o'clock, and made my engagements to fit that hour. Monday afternoon and Tuesday afternoon I was to call for my girl at 6 o'clock and carry her out for a stroll."

"At 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, just as I was justly thinking of shutting doors, a perfect stream of customers poured in. They wanted to buy big bills—very blessed one of them—and running them out wasn't to be thought of. The only thing to do was to sell them what they wanted. We got out at 7:15 o'clock. The next evening it was the same and Wednesday it was worse."

"It's been the same every day this week. The thoughtless, cruel, inhuman, unthinking, unsympathetic, selfish, mendacious public will insist on buying things after 6 o'clock. It looks like a conspiracy on the part of the public."

"The early closing business is a sham and a delusion. The public thinks the clerks have a snap; but just peep into our store about 6:20 o'clock in the afternoon and you'll change your mind. The clerks are the slaves of the public. The people in the world, it's now 7:30 o'clock, and I'm just out of the store. I had an engagement to play a game of tennis with some eastside belles at 6 o'clock."

"Sympathize with me, but never congratulate me."

This story is told of a young man of this city who is engaged.

He became fascinated with a fair young creature who shot athwart the local horizon a few weeks ago and played havoc with the hearts of many local beaux. "She was a dear creature with fine form and flawless features. The engaged young man made love to her as openly as he might in public, and in private he said all the sweet things to her that he could call to mind."

Finally he proposed to exchange pictures with her.

"Certainly," she said; "give me one of yours and I'll give you a half-dozen of mine. I have a lovely series."

He promised, but regularly failed to deliver his picture. Finally, the matter run on until the eve of her departure, and she suggested that he be at the train to see her off the next day, and have his picture with him. The young man was in a sad dilemma. He didn't want to disappoint the fair charmer, nor did he wish her to go away with his picture, lest some misunderstanding might arise in other quarters.

The train was about to pull out when the young man checked to think of his promise. He rushed into the ticket office on some pretext and borrowed a neat piece of cardboard. This he cut out the regulation size and fitted it in a yellow envelope that looked as if it had just come from the photographer's.

"By the way," he said, just as the train was starting, "I brought the picture down—where are yours?"

"Why, how sweet and thoughtful of you!" she exclaimed. "Here are mine."

And she handed him a half-dozen of hers—lovely dreams every one of them.

The next moment the train was gone. The young man carried his treasures home.

A few days later he received a letter from the young lady, and she referred to the incident. "I suppose that what you call the flim-flam," she said.

There is an expert young stenographer in town who was called in by one of the leading ministers of the city. The minister wished to try the stenographer, and started off with the text: "Paul planteth, Apollonius watereth, but God giveth the increase." Now, the young man knew a good deal more about stenography than he did about the holy writ. He had never heard of Apollonius, but he had heard of Apollonius, so when he presented a neatly copied MS. to the reverend gentleman, what was the latter's astonishment to observe the remarkable statement that Paul planteth Apollonius watereth.

"I didn't say anything about Apollonius watereth," he cried. "I don't know anything about Apollonius watereth."

"Well," said the young man, "I never heard of Apollonius. I thought it funny that Paul should be talking about Apollonius watereth, because I didn't know they used it in those days. But I didn't want to dispute the scriptures, so I put it down like I thought you said it."

Then followed mutual explanations. The young man explained that Apollonius water was a mild beverage much fancied by women and children, and never associated with anything stronger, and the preacher disabused the young man's mind of the impression that the apostle had been engaged in the somewhat expensive task of irrigating the holy land with Apollonius water at 40 cents a quart. At last account, the young man had borrowed a testament and was posting himself on biblical characters, while the minister is writing his own sermons.

An absent-minded man is capable of doing almost anything in his moments of intense abstraction.

The other day, just a minute before the Southern vestibule pulled out for Washington, a well-known business man rushed breathlessly into the train depot and looked around for a prominent New York gentleman who was going to leave the city on the train.

"It's an awful embarrassing thing to do," said the Atlanta man, "and I may get knocked down for it, but it's an important case and I've got to do it, if I get killed on the spot."

"What is it?" I asked.

"Why, that gentleman was in my office yesterday just as I got my mail and I placed it on my desk in front of him. He fingered with it while he was talking with me, and about half an hour after he left, when I came to look for it, my mail was not in sight. I think he must have carried it off with him. It's very important, and—"

At that moment the New York gentleman came up and shook hands.

"Say," said the Atlanta man, "are you absent-minded?"

"A little," responded the New Yorker.

"Well, it is possible that you—could you—do you think—well you know after you left yesterday I missed my mail and—"

"You think I have it—that's it, eh?" said

the New Yorker, with a laugh. "Well that's entirely possible and extremely probable. I'll just look in my grip and see. I do such things—I'm so busy."

He threw open his grip, and there packed away with his other belongings, were the Atlanta man's letters.

"There you are," said the New Yorker. "I'm awfully glad you came down. I would have felt sure that I was a mail robber if I had kept those letters and found them when I got to New York. I wish we had time to get a drink."

He waved the Atlanta man a smiling adieu from the rear of the vestibule.

AROUND THE CITY HOTELS.

"Who is your man for president next time?"

This was the question several well-known republicans of Georgia who chanced to be around the Atlanta hotels yesterday were discussing. This is the way they stood:

"Uncle Billie" Bowers, the only man in Georgia who voted for Abraham Lincoln for president in the stirring days, was in favor of Bob Lincoln for president and H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, for vice president on the republican ticket.

Colonel Barnett, of Pickens, wanted to know what was the matter with Harrison for president and ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, for vice president.

Colonel Bill Day, of Pickens, said McKinley and Bullock was his ticket and he was endorsed by Colonel Patrick Henry, of Elbert.

Several others declared themselves favorable to this ticket, too, and Judge Newsome, who was passing, was heard to declare that it was good enough for him.

The irrepressible Sheriff Calloway, of the county of Wilkes, who enjoys the distinction of being one Georgia sheriff who would rather be the husband of a widow than the father of a child, was in the city yesterday for the honors of being president of the United States, is at the Kimball.

The Atlanta friends of Colonel W. D. O'Farrell, mayor of Athens, were glad to see him in the city yesterday. He will spend several days here.

Mr. Ed Copeland, the banker of Greensboro, is at the Aragon.

Dr. J. L. Turner, Rev. J. D. Turner and Colonel S. W. Peek, prominent citizens of Hartwell, are at the Marion.

"I have been looking over this city today very closely," remarked Mr. Howard Elliott, general freight agent for the southern division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who has come to Atlanta to establish a branch office of this great system. "And I tell you there are few cities in the country that can show half the life to the square inch as does Atlanta. When I was down here a few months ago I came to the conclusion that Atlanta was not only the coming city of this region of country, but already was the town so far as business is concerned. I am now convinced that it is right. I do not speak slightly of any other city in the south, for they are all showing that they have been built on rock-bottom foundations of healthful business, but I think I can, with candor and fairness, declare that Atlanta is fast becoming the great center of southern traffic and southern business."

"Now here is a fair sample of the result of good seasons for fruit growing," said Mr. J. B. Williams, of Vineville, near Macon, yesterday, as he held up a huge bunch of plums from his vineyard and truck farm on the outskirts of Macon. The bunch had been cut just as it hung from the tree and was fairly covered with huge plums of the finest variety. "The trees on my place are all filled and loaded down with just such fruit as this," continued Mr. Williams, "and I have never in my life seen such favorable seasons. If there is no backset of any kind this year the fruit crop in central and southern Georgia is just going to be beyond the harvest, that's all about it."

The plums were large, though not more than half grown, and the cluster was a vision of great promise to the heart of the enthusiastic fruit grower.

"Judge Gabor, of the Blue Ridge circuit, is at the Kimball."

Colonel Hal Lewis, of Greensboro, is at the Aragon hotel. Mr. Wicks and Mr. Leach, the district superintendent here, were in conference yesterday at had little to say as to the purpose of their consultation. It is understood, however, that they were talking over the plans for a handsome Pullman exhibit at the exposition.

Mr. Barrett Phinizy, of Athens, has returned home after a visit to Atlanta.

FOR THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

A Barbecue Will Be Given Today at Mrs. Hemphill's Summer Home.

A real old-fashioned Georgia barbecue will be given by the ladies of the woman's board of the exposition at 12 o'clock today.

It will be served at beautiful "Woodhaven," the elegant summer home of Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, on Ponce de Leon circle, and the ladies of the board have made extensive preparations for the occasion. The juicy viands will be served on tables scattered about the lovely lawn, and beneath the cool shade of the trees.

The ladies have gone to work energetically and it will be a most enjoyable affair. Atlanta women have never been known to fall in any enterprise that they have undertaken, and the barbecue this morning promises to surpass anything of the kind which has ever been given.

Every detail has been arranged and nothing has been left undone that would in any way add to the pleasure of the occasion. They have secured the services of experts, who have had much experience in the work of preparing the tempting viands, and they will themselves personally superintend the work of preparation.

It will no doubt be largely attended and much to be gained from the cars to spend a pleasant hour or two. The cars run direct to the place and business men will attend in large numbers. The elegant repast is of itself worth twice the time taken in making the trip, and the fact that it is given for the benefit of the exposition will be met with liberal response from all.

There is something about a barbecue that is not to be resisted, and the delicious odor of the broiling meat has charms that the average person cannot withstand. A real old-fashioned Georgia barbecue cannot be surpassed and there is nothing so enjoyable as to sit in the cool shade of the trees and partake of the delicious meat as it is taken fresh from the pits.

Each table will be presided over by a committee of ladies, who will themselves wait and will serve the smoking meats with comfortable rustic chairs and fanned by the cool breezes—the heat and din of the city will be forgotten.

The following ladies have the matter in charge and they will see to it that every one who attends will have a most enjoyable time: Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Anthony Murphy, Mrs. Paul Romare, Mrs. S. W. Goode, Mrs. George May, Mrs. C. E. Peyton, Mrs. George Hillier, Mrs. Joseph Morgan, Mrs. A. L. Wooten, Mrs. Nourse, Mrs. Collins, Dr. Mary Hicks, Mrs. Stanhope Sams, Mrs. Emanuel Rich, Mrs. Pappenheimer, Mrs. Heiman, Miss Nellie Courtney, Mrs. Eva Prather, Miss Field, Mrs. J. P. Field, Mrs. J. P. Burke, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. J. L. Logan, Mrs. William A. Hemphill.

The proceeds arising from the barbecue will be applied to the woman's board and the amount received will be of great service to the ladies interested in the welfare of the exposition.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless has the chance of being cured by not feeling and acting like a weak person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

WHY ISH SHOT CHAPPEL.

He Told a Falsehood To Save His Wife's Name.

Omaha, Neb., June 11.—The Ish-Chappel tragedy of last night turns out to be a case of the present favorable season. Now is undoubtedly the time to treat carefully. Now we have nature to assist us in the treatment instead of retarding it. A month of treatment now is worth more than two months during the cold season. In fact, in most aggravated cases, it is simply impossible to effect a cure during the winter months, and in these instances patients are advised to delay treatment until summer.

Neglected catarrh from winter cold soon leads to consumption, and consumption is the cause of 25 per cent of all deaths. This demands serious consideration.

swifly away from the gaping Kipling, who stood and stared at it until it reached a remarkably handsome yacht that lay at anchor in the harbor and there remained.

Kipling shook himself, like Sampson of old, and sought his friends, from whom he learned that he had made his impetuous journey alongside of a man whose private yacht is one of the most luxurious ever seen in the bay, but who enjoys an occasional walking tour. Kipling does not.

A Deserved Tribute.

Miss Cord in Pittsburg Press.

In referring to Miss Lillie Belle Wylie one scarcely knows which to speak of first, her writings or of her own charming self, but perhaps it is in her works that we may best read her delightful personality. Her work has only been of eight years' duration, yet within that time she has become one of the most widely known journalists and special writers in the south. Up to that time Mrs. Wylie, like many guarded, sheltered women, had scarcely thought for herself, she declares, but at the death of her husband she found strength in her character burst forth like the bloom of a beautiful plant, and she has since been the support of her two lovely little girls through her writing for magazines, newspapers and her compositions of music. She edited and owned by her own exertions, a successful society journal in Atlanta and for four years was connected with The Atlanta Journal. Mrs. Wylie's writings have been varied and always characterized by a delicacy of finish and a quality of sympathetic responsiveness to all that is highest and purest in life; an outcome of heart that is always sensitively alive to the tender, delicate features of human life and character, a nature finely attuned to sentiment. This is attested not only by the bright gems contributed to magazines and newspapers, many of which have been translated and published in foreign papers, but by her volume of poems, "Legend of the Cherokee Rose," also her novel and volume of short sketches, "Some Women's Hearts." Likewise has this clever woman made a reputation among musicians as a song writer. Mrs. Wylie's pen has been in the hands of distinguished South Carolina families, while her father-in-law is one of the wealthiest and most influential bankers of Atlanta and the vice president of the board of managers of the exposition. It should have been added above that Mrs. Wylie has for nearly a year filled the place of her brother, who has been ill, as commissioner of public works in Atlanta. This shows something of the wonderfully varied abilities of the woman, and the phenomenal capacity for work, for not a day has her literary work been halted by the undertaking of the other.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Governor Atkinson gave up his trip to Dahlgren to the agricultural college commencement. He expected to be there today. He will probably remain in the city until Friday, when he goes to Griffin to review the soldiers.

He will be accompanied by only three members of his staff whose homes are represented by the military now in encampment. He will notify those members whom he expects to accompany him by letter.

He spent the day in attending to the routine duties of his office. He did not take up the Boreford case and will not do so again this week. He will wait a few days until every fact in the case has been laid before him, so that the case will not have to be reopened after a decision is reached.

The governor did not take action in any of the cases pending before him.

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Brunswick Times: Harry Schlesinger, the new 1st class coach, left yesterday for Georgia, and those enthusiastic champions of anything is always followed by spontaneous success. He just placed the wholesale clerks of Atlanta under obligations for a noted kindness by heading a movement to close the stores at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, thereby giving rest and recreation to over 400 hard-working men.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teets.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It cures the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Round Trip.

On June 23rd and 24th the Southern railway will run a round trip to Atlanta from Atlanta to Brunswick and return for \$5.33. Tickets good to return until July 8th. This is one of the best bargains of the season. The Southern railway is the direct line to Brunswick.

June 12th

The men bent to their oars, the boat sped

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OUR ADVICE.

To those who want to take advantage of our time sale is to call sometime during the morning. All the choice styles were picked out of windows before 2 p.m. Monday.

Remember, the choice of any suit in either of our show windows at 9 a.m.,

Will Be \$20.

and this price will be reduced 50 cents every half hour.

At noon the choice of all patterns unsold

Will Be \$17.

Don't wait too late to make your selection. All goods made to order and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

3 p. m. Price \$14.

Don't wait until it is too late.

Kahn Bros

TAILORS.

No. 8 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.

CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK.

Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

TEETH

EXTRACTED

Without Pain.

By Drs. Couch and Belyeu, who are the most successful operators in the south. Office—161½ Edgewood avenue, next door to Lyceum theater, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion.

DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION.

Gentle-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 201 and 202 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga. apr 16-12m

FOR RENT

By D. P. Morris & Sons, 48 N. Broad Street, Corner Walton Street.

9-R. H. S. Pryor st. \$35.00
9-R. H. Jackson st. 35.00
8-R. H. B. West End. 10.00
7-R. H. Piedmont ave. furnished. 31.00
7-R. H. E. Fair st. at Pryor. . . 31.00
6-R. H. B. West End. 15.00
6-R. H. Piedmont ave. 18.00
6-R. H. Houston st. 16.00
5-R. H. Capitol ave. 16.00
5-R. H. E. Fair st. 15.00
5-R. H. Hunnicutt st. 12.50
June 2-6m

TURMAN & BARNETT.

Real Estate and Loans.

\$1,000 for five lots, 50x120 feet; good locality, cheap.
\$6,000—5-r., 2-story residence, lot 100x120 feet to alley; corner lot, Washington street.
\$3,000 takes five two-story brick stores; rent well; in three-quarter-mile circle.
2 miles from city limits; near new car line to waterworks; must sell all or part at once; \$100 per acre; your chance.
\$1,000 buys twelve acres of land in Hapeville.
\$2,700 for 7-r. house; all modern improvements; near Cain and Jackson streets.
*Phone 161.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR.

Real Estate,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I have a house and lot very close in on Brotherton street, near Pryor, that I will sell at a bargain. Just the place if you want a very central home or a good investment.

I have in West End, on car line, one of the prettiest cottages in Atlanta that the owner wishes to sell before July 1st.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

FOR SALE.

\$5,400 buys elegant 10-room, 2-story, slate-roof home, lot 30x20 to 30-foot alley on Washington heights—\$600 cash, \$400 in 6, 12 and 18 months, and assume a mortgage for \$2,800, bearing 7 per cent interest, due in 2 years. Just like paying rent.
\$1,600 for 1 1/2 and 2-room house, well built and nicely finished, on corner lot 50x100 on Martin street; renting now for \$11 per month. Will bring more. Good investment.
\$800 buys a 3 and 2-room house, 40x80 on Dover street, near Haynes street; rent now for \$19.50 per month. Assessed by city at \$60.
\$1,250 buys 5-room house; lot 25x100, on Powers street.
\$800 buys 2-room house, corner lot, 50x100 on North avenue.
\$1,000 buys 5-room house; lot 45x107, on Clinton street.
\$500 buys 4-room house; lot 60x182, on Corley's avenue. Cheap.
\$250 buys 40x100 on Emmett street, near Kennedy street.
The cheapest piece of property in town. Call at my office, and I will give you the particulars. Situated on Washington street, \$10 per front foot buys lots on North avenue near Spring street. Cheap.
Flies buys 80x125 to alley on Juniper street—\$15 per front foot less than adjacent lots.
Five lots on corner Juniper and Twelfth streets that can be bought for less than ever offered before. Terms can be made.

\$1,000 buys two new 3-room houses; lot six 84, fronting three streets, in western part of city. Will pay best interest.

—I can make a loan on real estate, repayable monthly, quarterly or annually. Also larger sums on long time, interest payable semi-annually.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree St.

J. B. ROBERTS,

45 Marietta Street.

7-R., 2-story, Richardson street. . . \$3,000
6-R., 2-story, Richardson street. . . 2,500
5-R., Piedmont avenue. 2,500
5-R., Mills street, \$100 cash, \$150 month. . 1,500
5-R., Capitol avenue. 1,500
Whitehall street store 30x105. . . . 15,000
3 lots 50x185, Piedmont avenue, each. . 2,250
5-R., 2-story, 50x100, lot 100x120, 1,250
50x100, West End. 1,250
5-R., West Baker street, 50x100. . . 5,000
Factory site, near E. T. R. freight depot. 7,500
5-R., Bellwood, \$5 cash;

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

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The Sunday (20 to 36 pages), per year, \$2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year, \$6.00
The Weekly, per year, \$1.00

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ATLANTA, GA., June 12, 1895.

Nuts for Cuckoos and Goldbugs.

One of the fundamental contentions of the goldbugs and cuckoos is that the quantity of primary money in circulation and available for use has no influence on prices. They contend that whether the quantity is large or small it can have no effect on prices. They are driven to this by the situation. They know that there is not more than three or four hundred millions of gold available for use in the United States, and if they once admit that prices are affected by the quantity of primary money available, they give their whole case away. Consequently those among them that understand the importance of the matter have no hesitation in declaring in the face of all authority and experience, that the quantity of primary money available for business purposes bears no important relation to prices or to the prosperity of the people.

Now, this ridiculous assumption would attract less attention if they would leave it to rest quietly in its virgin absurdity. But they are not content with this. They are compelled, in order to meet the varying emergencies of the discussion to fly in the face of their own ridiculous theory and thus make it more ridiculous than ever. Thus we see some of the cuckoos and postmaster organs declaring that the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of circulation, and result in a contraction of the currency, a further shrinkage in values and a still greater fall in prices.

On the other hand, some who are just as rampant in favor of the single gold standard declare that free coinage will flood the country with silver, inflate the currency, and give us a high range of prices and a volume of depreciated money. The reader will have no difficulty in seeing the point. The very men who contend that the small quantity of gold has not lowered prices and values, have no hesitation in giving themselves the lie by declaring that a contraction of the volume of primary money will lower values and prices, and that an inflation of the currency will cause them to rise.

In other words, they say in one breath that the quantity of primary money has nothing to do with prices and in another that the volume of primary money has the most important bearing on prices and values. We presume that these agents of the money power imagine that the public takes no note of the ridiculous position in which they place themselves in their efforts to deceive and delude, but we have warrant for saying that the public is keeping a very watchful eye on their antics.

Another deep ditch in which the cuckoos fall and flounder is that which lies between the profits of the silver miners and the "depreciated" dollar that silver will give the people according to the gospel of the goldbugs. Deep as this ditch is the cuckoos fall in it and lie there wallowing with the greatest cheerfulness. They say that the free coinage of silver will double the profits of the silver miners by enabling them to get a dollar for 50 cents' worth of silver, and then they turn over in the bottom of the ditch and declare that the silver dollar that free coinage will give the people will be worth only 50 cents. This will be a very remarkable condition of affairs, indeed. Fifty cents' worth of silver, and a dollar will be worth only 50 cents. Did it ever happen before in the history of the world that the people were treated to such a display of ignorance and falsehood as that which is presented to them in the name and behalf of shynockism?

It is no wonder that events are so shaping themselves that goldbugism will not have even a handful of respectable men behind it when the people go to the polls.

Some Throwers of Stones.

Young Mr. Eckels, who came to the country as a very great surprise when named as comptroller of the currency, has been talking a good deal with his mouth about the Springfield convention, declaring that "it represented nothing except the desire of a number of politicians who, through accident, found themselves in positions of political power."

The condition of Mr. Eckels was very aptly described by Judge McConnell in his speech at Springfield, who remarked in passing that a government which could make statesmanship from brass as it had done in the case of young Mr. Eckels, could certainly create a dollar in silver that was good. This was in the nature of a reply to one of the cuckoo slurs on silver.

Mr. Eckels' talk about "accidental"

importance sounds very funny. He says, it will be remembered, a very insignificant young lawyer, whose fame was confined entirely to his home in Ottawa, Ill., and was not very generally known even in Ottawa, when he was given a soft place in the government service. He happened to be a junior partner in the firm with which Senator Andy O'Connor was connected and O'Connor had a pull. O'Connor wanted to help Eckels, and so when the president asked what he would like to have, he struck high. He mentioned the comptrollership on the principle that by asking for something big he might get something small—something that would be very much more in keeping with the qualifications and the aspirations of his protégé. Senator O'Connor was perhaps as much surprised as was the country when the announcement of the appointment of the youngster to this very important office was made. The young man knew absolutely nothing about finance and he has kept on knowing that ever since.

His talk about "accidental" statesmen, however, furnishes fun for these warm June days. The lads who live in glass houses must be careful how they hurl paving stones about.

The Mexican Situation.

The Washington Post, in an editorial article, makes some interesting comments on the statement of The Birmingham Age-Herald that the necessities of life cost more in Mexico than they do here. The article is evidently written by some one on the staff of The Post who has traveled in Mexico, for he presents the situation precisely as it is. He says:

As to the wages, we do not pretend to be accurately informed, but the statement that the cost of living in Mexico exceeds the cost of living here is absurdly untrue and everybody who has visited that country knows it to be untrue. You can get a better dinner—better as to the material and the manner of its preparation—for one dollar in Mexico than you can in New York or Washington. Clothing made of imported goods by first-class tailors is cheaper. So are shirts and other articles of apparel. House rent is cheaper; rooms at the best hotels are cheaper. The same may be said of carriage hire, and so on. And all this with the Mexican silver dollar, which is worth only one-half the United States dollar. The fact is that the Mexican dollar will buy more of the necessities of life in Mexico than our dollar will buy here.

This is the testimony of all intelligent persons who have traveled in Mexico. There is but one drawback to the situation there and that is that there is not enough profitable work to go around. Consequently laborers are compelled to accept the single gold standard wages. But the material progress Mexico is making under the stimulus that the high premium on gold gives to her industrial forces, is very rapidly modifying these conditions, which would be a hundred fold worse than they are under the single gold standard.

The Post concludes its article with a little drop of sop to the goldbugs as follows:

It is no doubt true that there is not in the world today enough gold coin to redeem 20 per cent of the paper purporting to represent and to call for gold. But all this counts no figure in the discussion. There is only one kind of money that is considered as "sound" in Europe, and that is money which all Europe will accept at its face value. Why don't the cuckoo and postmaster organs throughout the country assume this great truth and stop talking rot and babbling of things beyond their knowledge and comprehension?

We take pleasure in correcting a part of the foregoing. The quantity of available gold, instead of cutting no figure in the discussion, is at the root of the whole matter. That is the whole trouble. If there were enough gold to sustain the business and currency of the world we should have no goldbugs among the bankers and money lenders. If gold were more plentiful than silver, the money dealers would be silver bugs. In short, if the supply of gold were sufficient, we should have no money question to vex us, for all classes of people would be in a high state of progress and prosperity, with fair prices and a constantly enlarging volume of business. Under cover of the content that existed, shynock would seek to demoralize gold, and place the money standard in the smaller volume of silver.

We also take pleasure in informing The Post once again that there is not now and never has been any money which is current in all Europe at its face value. When money goes beyond the limits of the nation that creates it, it ceases to be money, and does not circulate as money. Therefore, the people of this country have not been in the habit of making either their political views or their money to fit the ideas and usages of "all Europe" or any part of it. Whether they shall do so hereafter is the great question that is to be tested at the polls in 1896.

We shall expect to see The Post chronicle the result and approve it.

Woman This Century.

A very great number of newspaper writers are having a good deal to say these days about this being woman's century. It is hardly probable, however, that they realize just how true their claim is.

Woman in this day and generation is certainly taking a very important place in the world of endeavor. The recent census report on the occupations of woman is a very interesting document, showing as it does how the representatives of the fair sex are forging to the front in all lines. In some occupations, those that best fit their physical and intellectual natures, the women have almost completely crowded the men out. On the stage, in music, in journalism and other literary fields, they are in fair proportion with men, and the figures in some of the learned professions are decidedly interesting. For instance, there are 4,555 women physicians and surgeons, 1,235 women preachers, 735 professors in colleges and 208 women lawyers.

The figures grow even more interesting when it is shown that in 1890 there were 219 women mining coal, 42 stone masons, 54 coopers, 603 marble and stone cutters, 191 carpenters, 104 brick-makers, 59 blacksmiths, 32 wood choppers and 30 quarry women.

Nothing seems beyond the fin de siècle woman when necessity compels her to earn a livelihood. This could not be more strikingly illustrated than

by the figures that show 689 women engaged in the avocation of telegraph linemen, or line women. Indeed, woman seems to have found a place in every avocation and everywhere except in the army and navy. There is no chance for the amazons as yet; but even that may come.

Money in Fruit.

The recent convention of Georgia fruit growers held at Tonnille, demonstrated the fact that there is money in fruit culture in this state. In an article on the work of the convention The Augusta Chronicle says:

It was shown that the delegates in attendance represented 15,500 trees in full bearing, while at least 10,000 additional trees were not represented, making a total of 25,500 trees. Estimating that these trees will yield two crates each, the product will be 51,000 crates, or about 100 carloads. It is safe to say that Washington county's fruit crop of this year will bring in a revenue of \$100,000. Among the largest fruit growers are Dr. H. N. Hollifield, 2,500 trees; J. H. Palmer, 1,500 trees; J. D. Franklin, 1,300 trees; H. S. Boatwright, 1,200, while there are a number of growers having 500 trees and less. The secretary, Mr. J. C. Harmon, ex-mayor of Tonnille, has a grove which has yielded him a comfortable income for the last fifteen years.

The above is a splendid showing. Georgia is undoubtedly one of the greatest fruit producing states in the country; and if, occasionally, the growers lose a little by untimely frosts, they make up for the slight deficiency of one season in the prodigious abundance of another. That the fruit crop of one county alone should net a revenue of \$100,000 to the men who manage it is a matter for state congratulation and speaks volumes for the fine, prolific soil of Georgia.

We have a great state for fruit, and the whole country is now aware of it.

To a Correspondent.

A correspondent writes from Alabama that he has been having a tilt with some of his goldbug neighbors, and he takes his pen in hand, as it were, to ask The Constitution a few leading questions.

Without reproducing the text of his letter, we will answer his questions in the order in which he asks them.

"Legal tender" carries its meaning in the term. It is money that the government has made a lawful tender for all debts, both public and private. That is to say, if our correspondent owes a debt he can compel his creditor to accept greenbacks although the creditor may demand gold. In this way, the government protects its own issues of money and prevents creditors from demanding something more valuable than that which they gave. There is a theory among bankers, and it is held by some lawyers, that two individuals making a contract can abrogate and destroy the power of the government to issue lawful money—that is to say, a creditor may bind a debtor to pay his debt in gold, and that when this is done, silver and greenbacks cease to be legal tender in the payment of this particular debt. But this is nonsense on the face of it, and if the contention ever comes before an honest court for settlement it will be disposed of along with other absurdities.

Gold is a full legal tender, and the silver dollar was a full legal tender up to 1878. But in the Bland-Allison bill this was declared by the goldbugs right under the noses of the silver men. The silver dollars in that act were declared to be "a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues public and private, except otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." It will thus be seen that a contract between individuals may, in the case of silver, abrogate the legal tender quality. Subsidy silver—halves, quarters and dimes—are legal tender to the extent of \$5.

Gold has been a full legal tender since 1792. The act of 1873, demonetizing silver, did not abolish the legal tender quality of the dollars that had been coined. But the ruling of Mr. Carlisle, which permits a government creditor to discriminate against silver by demanding gold, has made token money of the silver dollar in fact, though not in law.

The technical meaning of "free coinage" is the coining of the bullion without charge to the owner. As the term is employed in current discussion it means the unlimited coining of silver. There is no charge for coining unless the metal is below the standard of fineness.

The "seigniorage" is the difference between the commercial and coining value of a metal. There can be no seigniorage when either of the money metals can be freely carried to the mints and coined on private account. The silver seigniorage is, the difference between \$1.20 and the amount the government had to pay for an ounce of silver under the Bland-Allison act and the Sherman act of 1890.

We advise our correspondent to stand firm in the democratic faith and not to be led away from it by any of the cuckoo or postmaster organs. Each and every one of them has an ax to grind. Each and every one of them is interested in deceiving the people, just as they were in Andrew Jackson's day, when the people arrayed themselves against the money power which was then entrenched behind the United States bank. But there is this difference. The demonetization of silver is a thousand times more important than the abolition of the bank was.

Ananias would have made a perfectly equipped cuckoo if he had not been cut off in his prime.

Mr. B. Harrison thinks his new portraits would both look well on a postage stamp.

Little Mr. Eckels was probably appointed on account of the raw state of his powerful intellect.

Editor Watterson cannot act with the republicans and keep his halo on Blue Lick sovereignty. Consequently, he is between the money devil and the raging deep.

Editor Merriek, of The Washington Post, has had his nose pulled by a female barber.

This government will not pay half of Spain's war expenses unless John Bull insists on it. Then all the eastern Tories

and southern cuckoos will be in favor of it.

Mr. Goosemelt, of New York, is playing policeman. The first thing he knows he will find himself taking a drink in a dark corner of a barroom.

Uncle Josiah Splutteration seems to have quieted down. He is probably making another collection of "historical facts."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"I fear John S. Wise will never be able to cure that fierce southern temper of his," says a writer in The Philadelphia Times, commenting on that recent episode. "His court of common pleas with A. H. Boardman, the partner of ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, is not only the talk in legal circles, but in every place of public resort. It may seem a wonder that the court did not commit both men for contempt of court in openly bandying such epithets as 'liar,' 'blackguard,' 'cur' and 'puppy,' but Judge Daly, who is a brother of Augustin Daly, the theatrical manager, has sat at many a social board with Johnny Wise, as he is familiarly and even lovingly called by those who know him, and Boardman is one of the biggest lawyers in New York. There is no danger of a duel resulting from the encounter. Boardman doesn't believe in that kind of nonsense, and Wise, who is a kind of misanthrope, has engaged in several meetings on the so-called field of honor, some years ago promised his wife that he would never accept a challenge to fight. This was after he had been called out by Pate McCarthy, the editor of The Richmond News. At that time Wise was surrounded by a large family of twelve children, and McCarthy had no attachments of that kind. I heard Wise openly give as his reason for declining that encounter that the battle would not be an even one, because he said, 'I had everything in this world to live for, and the enemy man had no reason to value his own life.'"

A story that comes from Buffalo ought to be a warning against all silly hand organ and music box. This is told of a young woman of fashion who aims to be very swapper and who had her brown hair bleached. It was done in New York, and done well, and when she returned to her home in Kentucky her amazement at the bright yellow of her tresses, a woman of some importance gave a reception shortly after the return of the bleached one and invited her. She came, but it so happened that the hostess had hired a hand-organ man to grind out some music in the parlor, and when the young woman, with her bleached hair was announced, he, oblivious of its appropriateness, struck up that good old music hall tune, "And Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back." Instantly the girl started and blushed so deeply and pitifully that the laughing guests were constrained to stop the organ. The golden-haired young woman turned and left the house. To the hostess she is now an iceberg for all the recognition she gives her. That time was played with malice aforethought, she says, and will brook no contradiction. She still gets the laugh from those who know of the story.

Mrs. Mary A. Young has sued Llewellyn and Annie L. Reark, well known in Cincinnati society, for \$5,000, alleged to be due her for bringing about their marriage. Her task, she alleges, was to assist the defendants in the arrangement of a marriage contract and other details. Mr. Reark, the son of Mrs. Gibson, of the Gibson House Company, The marriage on August 16, 1893, was a social event. Mrs. Young was formerly house-keeper for Mrs. Gibson. After she left Mrs. Gibson's employ she went to Spokane, Wash. She wrote letters for months to the place, and she wanted to put it in business. When it was returned she came back and tried to effect a settlement. When this was refused she followed. The young woman got a good thing for Reark, and he should be willing to pay what is right for brokerage.

How's this for a comic opera plot? It is the story of a romantic marriage in Berlin, the details of which are worth relating. A young prince, but still a nobleman, fell in love two years ago with a beautiful young artist who had her studio in the northwest of the city. He made up his mind, on finding his love returned, to marry her, and to satisfy the demands of his royal position, he was obliged to marry a humble family, the following plan was arranged and carried out by the young couple. A come-down count in Hungary, of good and ancient lineage, was unearthed, who was only too willing to accept a large sum of money down in payment of what was required. He was to marry the lady, giving his word of honor to renounce all marital claims and be divorced very speedily. This was all carried out to the letter. They were married in Berlin and the newly-wedded couple, clothed with the prince's divorce, was applied for and obtained, and Prince and Princess X are at this moment at Nice on a blissful honeymoon.

SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Americus Times-Recorder: The goldbug journals who have been gnashing their teeth in impotent rage ever since Harvey's "Financial School" laid the silver question to rest, are now claiming a great logical victory, because they say Harvey is a populist. Even if he were a honest thief, his facts and arguments would still have to be answered on their merits. It is not who says it, but whether it is true, that needs to be proved. The abuse of a man never yet answered his arguments. Let the goldbugs attack Cook's logic; his personal politics count for nothing in a logical battle.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The metal in a silver dollar is not worth 100 cents, because it is denied access to the mints. With undisturbed access to the mints it would be worth a dollar. Why? Because the very essence of the statement of Carlisle's enigma is true. The metal gets its value from the coin, and not the coin from the metal. It is the stamp of the government that imparts to it the breath and the potency of money life.

Statesboro Star: The reports show that in the last twelve months the property in the eastern states has increased \$100,000,000, while in the south and west property has decreased in the same amount. The silver question is growing bicker and the products of labor is growing less under the rule of goldbuggery.

Albany Herald: The democrats of Illinois have decided for free and unlimited coining of silver independent of bimetalism. This is a dose that the goldbugs will not swallow, but they'll have to if it comes before the passage of the act of 1893 which demonetized it.

Covington Star: There is no doubt about the position of the people of Georgia on the silver question. They are overwhelmingly in favor of the free and unlimited coining of both gold and silver.

Augusta Herald: These statements about the silver feeling having died out in the west are goldbugism.

SENATOR GORDON.

Albany Herald: Senator John B. Gordon has announced formally and with positiveness that he will not be a candidate before the next general assembly for re-election. We congratulate the senator upon this announcement, and trust that nobody will commit the indiscretion between now and election time of saying anything that can be made to serve as a justification of consideration or to furnish excuse, upon the senator's part, for demanding a "vindication."

Macon Herald: The letter is a positive announcement that Senator Gordon will not be a candidate to succeed himself when the legislature meets to elect a United States senator.

Augusta Herald: General Gordon has announced that he would not again ask to be made senator from Georgia. We had no idea that he would.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Clock.

Through the sad, lonesome night
It moves with slowest pace
Unto the sweet and wished-for light—
Unto the day of grace.
And I say: "If the clock would but be still,
I would never remember good or ill,
But its voice has a tone that calms and kills—
The clock that strikes in the night!"

All through the sleepless hours
Time's sentinel imparts
A memory of withered flowers,
That rest on ruined hearths!
And I say: "If the clock would but be still,
I would bow in the dark to my destiny's will!"

But the clock is a demon, to crush and kill—
The clock that strikes in the night!
It strikes, and my heart seems dumb,
Or thrills with the right and wrong;
And I moan and moan: "Will the morning come,
With its splendor of light and song?"

I moan: "If the clock would but be still,
My tears would cease!" But it works its will!
For the clock is a demon, to crush and kill—
The clock that strikes in the night!
Oh, the clock that strikes in the night!
Oh, the faces of vanished years!
Will souls that are darkened be white—be white

When bathed in a flood of tears?
But I moan: "If the clock would but be still,
I would cease to think of that unpaid bill;
But the clock's a collector, to crush and kill—
The clock that strikes in the night!"
—Frank L. Stanton.

The Bimetallic business moves on in Georgia.

Silver leagues are being rapidly formed, and the good work goes beautifully on!

Taking Time by the Forelock.

"I see that the colonel has announced for office."
"Yes; election's only two years off, and he's afraid he'll die before he gets there!"

Mr. William Jones Jenkins, of Ohio, has published a volume of poems. The cover is done in excellent style, and the volume has gilt edges all around it.

When the Note's Paid Up.

There's joy in this, here country—
Jest bubbles in the cup;
An' the happiest kind o' feelin'
When the Note's Paid Up!

You jest enjoy your dinner,
You jest don't care where you sup;
You're in love with saint an' sinner
When the Note's Paid Up!

The fellow who lived here during the late snow, and who predicted that the Georgia fruit crop would be killed, has been arrested for vagrancy in Chicago.

Out of the Ring.

"Is your daddy dain' much fishin' these days?"
"No; he's paralyzed, an' he can't lie like he used to."

Therefore, Be Happy!

When you see a sky of blue,
Think! That sky was made for you!
When the breeze bends down the trees,
You just think that that's your breeze!
You're in love with saint an' sinner
Falls upon a rose for you!

Briefs from Billville.

This is hot weather: We can cook tough beefsteak in the sun, and boil eggs by moonlight.

We are glad to hear from Chicago that the war is over. But, as we intended to be a veteran, it sorter breaks in on our calculations.

As the citizens have threatened to tar and feather us, we are determined to pose at the International exposition as a new phase of the race problem in the south.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

In an editorial on the "Making of a Newspaper" The Rome Tribune says of the newspaper man:

"He must possess the proverbial nose for news and possess such a flexible mind that he can read the signs of the times in the hand, divests them of all superlatives and puts them before his readers so that all sorts of people, educated or ignorant, may be interested in reading the story. From his own fancy he must evolve all the grotesque framing of the picture so that it may be the imagination of others. He must be able to get up a fisherman's yarn or a funeral notice with equal facility, and must be ready to do so at a moment's notice, rain or shine, hot or cold, through all sorts of trying situations so as to get at the true facts in any unusual case which may occur. It requires not only fine native tact and genius, but long and arduous training, and the reach that points towards which so many aspire and so few ever reach the goal."

Says The Albany Herald:
"Dougherty county holds out splendid inducements to desirable settlers. The kind who can live on 10 cents a week and go without socks are not wanted."

Says The Griffin News:
"The silver roosters have commenced to crow in the columns of The Rome Herald. Soon they will be heard all along the line, and wake the people up from Nicksack to Tybee light."

The Mouthpiece is the name of a new weekly newspaper which has been established at Blakely. Its motto is: "Success to all who pay their honest debts."

The hot weather fiend is thus written up by The Cherokee Advance:
"We could stand this torrid weather, and the drought we might stand through, if we didn't meet the question, 'Is it hot enough for you?'"

"There's a region far below us,
Where burn blazes bright and blue,
For the man who asks the question,
'Is it hot enough for you?'"

"When we're sweating, when we're melting,
And the mercury's melting, too,
Calmly he will hurl the query—
'Is it hot enough for you?'"

"But the day is surely coming
When this fiend will get his hide.
When he's gone below we'll phone him—
'Hell-o! Is it hot enough for you?'"

Thus sings the classical poet of The Augusta Chronicle:
"She could rhyme like Irlarte,
She could play like Sarasate,
She could make a pink tea party
Comme il faut and up to date;
She could make her last year's basque new,
Do the darning that would task two,
But she couldn't help but ask you,
'Have I got my hat on straight?'"

Says The Albany Herald:
"A new paper has been started out in Houston, and it is called The Empty Bottle. The editor probably got what there was in the bottle."

Says The Cherokee Advance poet:
"When the weather's cold we cuss it,
And we call it when it's hot;
We're forever growling, grumbling—
Always wanting what is not."

The Georgia Weekly Press Association has passed a resolution favoring a law placing the setting out of contracts for

county advertising in the hands of the judge of the superior court.

The optimistic editor of The Albany Herald sings as follows:
"June time in Georgia—
Rose month of the year,
And we are happy—
Free from every care;
No use in talking
'Bout hard times any more—
There's as much to eat today
As there ever was before."

SOME GEORGIA NOTES.

Mrs. C. F. B. Hendrix, of Laston, had a pretty close call in a peculiar way recently. She sent her servant to the woods to gather some sarsaparilla roots to make a tea for herself and the children. The roots were procured and the tea made, and at night Mrs. Hendrix took a drink of it herself, but gave none to the babies. When they awoke the next morning she and her husband were both surprised to find her limbs and face so badly swollen that she could hardly move, and one eye was swollen shut. Mr. Hendrix supposed it was sarsaparilla, and treated her for that, dosing with liniment and rubbing with white lead, till about noon, when she awoke and found her face and limbs so swollen that she could not move, and upon examination found them to be so poisoned that instead of the sarsaparilla roots, and it was only by the most energetic treatment that they succeeded in bringing her around again.

Griffin's cotton mill will soon double its capacity. The machinery is being rapidly bought. There'll soon be fun in Spalding for the next few weeks. With a cotton factory building, a free silver convention, the state encampment and a prohibition election, no Griffinite need fear ennui.

A farmer from Sumter county was in town Saturday attired in a full suit of home-made goods. The cloth was woven from cotton grown on his farm, while his wife cut and made the neat fitting garments as well.

There are six men in Early county aged, respectively, 100, 102 and 103 years, and they work in the field regularly every day.

Another "belled buzzard" has been discovered in Towns county.

A dozen Confederate muskets were recently unearthed in Liberty county. A number of Confederate brass buttons were also found.

Some of the negroes in Randolph county are excited over the reappearance of a ghost, which alarmed them several years ago.

SOME GEORGIA FREAKS.

At Madison a young man who is a well-known clerk, an amateur actor, a hair and a practical joker as well, has brought the wrath of a young man from the country down upon his head by one of his pranks. Last Saturday this friend of his walked into the store in which he is clerking and asked him to clip his hair for him. Having a new pair of clippers, the clerk readily assented, and soon had the pate of his rural friend almost as clean and sleek as a peacock. The happy thought occurred to the young artist, however, while cutting the locks of his friend, to leave a space on the top of his head round and about the size of a quarter. Unaware of this fact, the young man whose hair had been cut, went home and pulled off his hat to show his wife how well his hair had been cut, when to his chagrin and amazement he discovered "scalp lock" which had been left. Livid with rage, the young farmer sought the young gentleman who had played the joke upon him, and hot words passed between them, but friends prevented a fight. And now the young man from the country swears vengeance against his former friend. When they do meet there is likely to be trouble, as each has blood in his eye.

George W. Mann, of Danielsville, has a curiosity in chickens. He had a hen sitting on some turkey eggs, and he hatched them he found one in the nest that had four well developed legs and three wings. The little turkey was dead when he found it. This is an unusual freak of nature, and was different from anything ever seen. The legs came from the body, and just behind the wings. The bird was two about an inch behind them, while the third wing was behind the two hind legs. This freak breaks the record.

At Madison, one day recently, two very small pigs were apprehended by a physical bookbinder by holding what seemed to be a piece of rope in their mouths and pulling with all their strength. In inspection and by force of their teeth, a large snake five feet in length, they had succeeded in hiding all length. They had succeeded in hiding all length. This seems incredible, but it is true.

A Convers' lady has selected bow-legged furniture to match her husband.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

TO A SUDDEN END

Sensational Developments in the Worley Case Yesterday Morning.

A PLEA OF GUILTY IS PROBABLE

Is Said the Whitecaps Have Agreed to a Sentence of Ten Years.

ATTORNEYS WILL NOT DISCUSS IT

The Matter Was To Have Been Decided Yesterday, but There Will Be a Delay of a Few Days—What It Means.

A huge sensation was on the point of being sprung in the United States court yesterday morning. It was the climax of the great Worley whitecap case. The rush of business and the nature of the case called for a short delay. It is known, however, that if present arrangements hold good, the case will be settled in a manner sudden and unexpected.

A proposition has been made to the government which, if accepted, will bring the big case to a speedy end.

The discussion was general about the custom house yesterday morning, for it was expected that the matter which has been prepared for some days would be acted upon by District Attorney Joe James and Judge Newman.

Five notorious prisoners connected with the killing of Henry Worley are now in Fulton county jail awaiting trial. It is from them that the proposition comes which has caused such a stir. This is to the effect that they are willing to plead guilty in the hanging case and be sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. In a formal way the government has been notified of their decision.

At one time yesterday it had been agreed to accept this proposition from the prisoners and bring them into court for sentence, but it was a responsibility greater than the officers of the law in this district cared to shoulder and a few days has been asked for consultation.

However, it is understood that this plea of guilty will be favorable to the officers here and they have agreed so far as they are concerned to accept it with the understanding that in receiving the sentences they are not to receive immunity from the jurisdiction of the state courts or be acquitted altogether on the charge of murder.

What the result of the affair will be cannot be said, but from present prospects the final settlement will be reached by the end of this week.

Don't Care To Talk.
The lawyers and officers connected with the case have nothing to say in regard to the matter.

Colonel Joe James was seen yesterday afternoon. He did not deny when closely questioned that the deal was on foot, but stated that he had rather not talk about the affair.

"Do not ask me anything about it," he said. "I don't care to say anything. If the matter comes up it will take shape in the courts."

Colonel W. C. Glenn, who is counsel for the defendants, was much surprised that the proposition to "plead guilty" had become public. "I do not care to discuss the case," he said. "There has been no settlement reached yet."

As to the Killing.

The plea which the whitecaps will enter will rest on the hanging case altogether. Henry Worley, before being shot down in his field, was tied by the neck to a tree and left to die.

The graphic details of the horrible murder are remembered.

Henry Worley was one of the best known citizens of Murray. He was a farmer of means, but had been connected with the illicit distilling business. It was rumored about the mountains that he had been responsible for certain raids which had been made. He was branded as a traitor and doomed by the whitecap organization to die.

The men who are now in the Fulton county jail were designated by the organization to kill Henry Worley. On the night of April 7, 1894, he was dragged from his home and carried several miles away, where he was hanged to the limb of a small oak tree. The whitecaps left Worley under the impression that he was dead, but the noise was loud and after hanging in mid air for some minutes Worley dropped to the ground and feebly made his way home.

Ten days afterwards he was foully murdered while plowing in his field some distance from his home.

The arrest of James McIntyre, Jim Parsons, Jim McCutcheon, Frank Gilbert and John Goble followed. Sensation followed sensation. Several of the whitecaps confessed and the full plot and execution of the murder have been made known.

It is these prisoners who now apply to the United States court to be allowed to plead guilty with a ten years' sentence. The matter is one of great interest, but present prospects all point to its sudden termination.

SHE WANTS HER MONEY.

Mrs. Fowler Swears Out a Warrant Against Hiram Proctor.

Mrs. Fowler, a lady who has but recently come to this city, has been badly treated, so she claims, and on yesterday she swore out a warrant before Judge Orr against Hiram Proctor. She charges him with larceny after trust.

She claims that she has been under the treatment of Dr. King and has been quite ill. When she first came to this city she obtained board at a house on Piedmont avenue. There it was that she met Proctor, and she claims that then her troubles be-



Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot: Newbury, King Edward St., London. French depot: Paris, 10, rue de la Paix. German depot: Berlin, 10, Unter den Linden. U. S. A. depot: New York, 10, Broadway.

GOT THE BLACK BEAR

King of the Georgia Moonshiners Captured

Yesterday Morning.

HE WAS SLEEPING IN HIS LOG HUT

Six Marshals Were After Him and Surrounded the House—He Has a Long and Reckless Record.

Sleeping peacefully on his corn-cob bed, in a log hut, built in the deep shadow of a dense woodland retreat, "Black Bear" Miller, the king of the Georgia moonshiners, was surrounded and captured at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a force of six deputy marshals.

He was immediately brought to Atlanta, given a preliminary hearing and committed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on a heavy bond before Judge Nash Broyles.

The deputies regard it as one of the luckiest and biggest captures made by them for some months.

Mac Miller, or the "Black Bear of Haralson," as he is known among the mountain clans, has had a career of unparalleled escapes. He has defied the officers, called upon them to come, and in bold assurance laughed at them in their efforts to locate him. There was a ferocious leer in his little blue eyes when led into the office of the commissioner yesterday morning. He was dressed in an old blue jeans suit, spattered with mud, and ragged with long wear. His muscular breast was covered with a network of scars, and he held a faded hat in one hand.

"They got me this time, but got jolt 'em before they get to me when I wuz snoozin' in my log hut," he said, with a defiant look.

Throughout his whole trial the monarch of the moonshiners was still defiant, and he consoled himself with the thought that it took six men to get him.

Ten years ago, when Dr. Nelms was in office as United States marshal, Miller first showed himself as a successful moonshiner. Strange stories were then told of the many ways he had of manufacturing

the potent stuff, and concealing his stills from the officers. He was captured once and sentenced. As soon as his release was given he hid himself to his native haunts, and when the night was dark turned out the essence of corn by the gallon, innumerable attempts were made to capture him, but he knew the country for miles around, and with wonderful alertness always managed to get away when the "revenuers" would make their appearance.

"Black Bear" was a reckless look, and it was the reckless look that attracted him. Besides this, he believed with others of his ilk that it was no great harm to make whiskey. He could not see why the government should say to him that he should not make his corn into whiskey, and more than that he could tell him to stop making sirup from his cane.

It was his way of making a living, and what had the government, or what had the law to do with it? He was a man, "Black Bear" made his moonshine dew, and he has been making it regularly for the last ten years, in defiance of the efforts of the marshals.

Schemed To Catch Him.

During the past few months many attempts have been made to capture the man. Four stills which were known to have been operated by him and the men employed by him have been seized, but at each raid it appeared that the moonshiners had been warned in advance of the approach of the officers, and it was always found that they had silently stole away.

Several months ago Marshals Sibley and McDonald brought him to bay, and they thought his capture was a matter of a few moments, but before they realized it Miller was over the mountains and far away. For two days the marshals ran him. They chased him for sixty miles, but his final escape was made.

Monday morning the plan was made for another raid, as the officers had learned that he had built another still in a remote section of the county. That afternoon Deputies H. P. Sibley, M. W. Scott, W. O. Johnson, W. S. Cole, Ed. McDonald and S. A. Mann made their way to Wildcat district, where it had been learned that Miller was operating. They walked some miles and were finally led to his still, hid away in a branch at the foot of a steep hill. There was no smoke coming from the chimney, and the officers knew that no one was at work there; but waited, hoping that the moonshiners would come out later in the night.

The deputies looked on and from the different stands watched every path carefully. But no one came. Then it was determined to make a search for the house where Miller lived. His cabin was located in a grove of woods half a mile from the branch upon which the still had been built. It was planned that two of the officers should enter the place while the other four watched the windows and guarded the paths.

Marshals Sibley and Scott made their way to the back door as quickly as possible. The bolt was lifted from the outside. Once inside, it was not long before they had found the room where reposed the maker of the moonshine.

His wife had been awakened by the noise, and demanded to know who was there. Without answering, the officers rushed in with their rifles ready. The "Black Bear" was snoring away, little dreaming of the danger that lurked near the chimney, and the officers knew that no one was at work there; but waited, hoping that the moonshiners would come out later in the night.

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FULTON IS HOPEFUL

The Amusement Manager Believes He Will Tide Over His Troubles.

HE IS STILL HELD IN CUSTODY

He Was Not Given a Preliminary Hearing Yesterday, as Was Expected.

Miss Sylvester Active.

J. E. Fulton, the American Amusement Association man, who was arrested Monday, charged with cheating and swindling, was not given a preliminary examination yesterday, as was expected.

Fulton was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Miss Sylvester, the bicycle rider, who claimed that she had been defrauded by the American Amusement Association, which was organized and managed by J. E. Fulton, the latter having opened a pleasure and amusement resort at Brisbane park one day last week.

Yesterday's Constitution told of Monday's developments in the case, which were decidedly interesting. In addition to the warrant sworn out by Miss Sylvester, one was taken out by Mrs. Hutchinson, Fulton's landlady, her claim amounting to something like \$5 for board during the three weeks Fulton and his family have been in the city.

Fulton was released on the warrant taken out by Miss Sylvester, Mr. W. C. Halle signing his bond in that case, but the boarding house warrant held him over at the police station, he being unable to secure a bondsman the second time.

The warrants were taken out before Justice of the Peace Foute, and it was to the latter's court that Fulton was taken yesterday morning for trial. When the case was called, however, Fulton's attorney, Mr. James F. O'Neil, stated to the court that his client, under his lawful right, demanded a change of venue, preferring not to be tried by Justice Foute.

The demand was recognized by Judge Foute, and the case was ordered transferred to Judge Bloodworth's court, and Fulton and his attorneys, accompanied by Bailiff Smith, of Judge Foute's court, who made the arrest, then went to Justice Bloodworth and requested an immediate examination.

Judge Bloodworth was engaged in the trial of an important case, and having others to follow, he declined to hear the Fulton case yesterday, and set the hour of 9 o'clock this morning for its hearing.

Fulton was again taken charge of by Bailiff Smith, and being unable to give bond, during the day was detained at Judge Foute's courtroom on Peachtree street, during the afternoon and all last night, he having made arrangements with the bailiff to detain him there instead of being locked up at police headquarters.

The assets and property of the American Amusement Association, consisting of a desk and other office furniture in the company's office in the Equitable building, the whole valued at about \$75, was attached for the debts of the association yesterday on warrants sworn out by Miss Sylvester and the Equitable Land Company, the latter's claim being for rent for June. The property was carried to Judge Foute's quarters and stored for safe keeping.

It is said that other attachments will be sworn out against the property of the company, a number of claims having been found against Fulton and his amusement association.

Among these claims is one made by Young O'Neil, amounting to about \$30, for work done at Brisbane park, he having saddled and placed the grounds in condition for the show given there by Fulton. Two colored men also have a claim, amounting to about \$25, for work, they having washed the fences, grand stand and other buildings at the park.

Fulton was seen last night in the custody of Bailiff Smith at Judge Foute's courtroom, and when questioned about his difficulties, said that he would undoubtedly come out all right, and that he intended to remain in Atlanta and carry out his purpose of running an amusement place in this city. He appeared to expect assistance from some source, and claimed that he, with some associates, would bring a first-class attraction here inside of two weeks, by which he expected to make money.

Fulton says that the entire claims against him will not amount to over \$75, and that he will be able to make a satisfactory settlement with his creditors. It was said last night that he had offered to withdraw her charge against him on the payment of \$50, and Fulton's friends were endeavoring to arrange the matter at a late hour. Should they fail in that, efforts will be made to at least get the criminal charge withdrawn, leaving the case stand on a civil suit.

Fulton claims that his trouble is the result of poor attendance at his amusement place, and that if he is given a chance he can soon recover and place himself in sound condition.

The outcome of the case this morning will be looked for with considerable interest, the company having attained much notoriety by its flaming circulars and newspaper advertisements.

Messrs. J. F. O'Neil and P. F. Smith will defend Fulton at the trial today.

TO THE UNITED STATES COURT

Miss Sylvester Will Take Her Case to the Government for Hearing.

Colonel Joe James was just ready to leave his office yesterday afternoon. A pretty young lady with flashing black eyes and a quick, elastic step walked in the door.

She introduced herself as Miss Sylvester, the champion bicyclist of the world. She came on business, and it was not long before she had told of the wrongs which she had suffered by the trickery of the man who called her down from Boston to be a star in the "Great American Amusement Company." She made out her affidavits, and from what was brought out, she was assured that there was a strong case against John Fulton for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The warrant will be taken out this morning and an effort will be made to take it from the jurisdiction of all other courts and put it in charge of the United States authorities.

But there was another feature of the visit of this pretty wheeler that interested the grave and revered attorney. In her he found a relative and discovered a branch of his family that had long been lost.

Miss Sylvester was leaning against a table, trying with a tablet upon which was printed the name of the district attorney.

"You have the same name as my father," she said. "My name was Miss Annie James before I went on the stage."

Then Colonel James became interested and a comparison of family trees showed a series of remarkable coincidences. It finally developed that they were distantly related. Colonel James accompanied the pretty young athlete down stairs and assured her that he would do all he could to push the case which she had placed in his charge.

The Ladies.
The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California Syrup laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

STOLE BY IN THE NIGHT

Tennessee Editors Will Not Be Entertained

in Atlanta Today.

A FULL PROGRAMME WAS ARRANGED

But They Slipped by in the Quietude of the Late Evening—The Programme for the Day.

In the silence of the night a special train bearing 100 Tennessee editors passed through Atlanta and hurried on toward Chattanooga, as if the editors, who had been sunning in the waves of Cumberland, were anxious to get home.

Those same editors were the objects of considerable solicitude by the executive board of the exposition yesterday afternoon, at which time a full programme for the entertainment of the journalists from Tennessee was made out.

The programme, consisting of two rides about the city and the juiciest barbecue that ever was served, was finally arranged, and when the directors of the exposition went to bed last night they dreamed of what a time they would have showing the Tennessee editors the sights of this town and steering them up against a jolly barbecue today.

The editors were expected in town at 7 o'clock this morning, and it was thought that they would breakfast at the hotels. At 11 o'clock every member of the exposition board was scheduled to meet at the hotel and take charge of the editors. They were to be given a ride over the prominent streets of the city, the ride ending at Woodhaven, Mr. W. A. Hemphill's elegant rural home near Ponce de Leon springs, at 1:30 o'clock. Here the elegant barbecued meats, the delicious

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Maier & Berkele

JEWELERS.

The Largest Stock of Fine

DIAMONDS

In the South.

And the Lowest Prices.

31 Whitehall Street.

STILSON-COLLINS

JEWELRY CO.,

55 Whitehall St.,

Make a specialty of reliable and

standard goods.

\$10

May be much or little for a Suit—depends on who does the pricing of Chev-

iot Suits. We don't sell any clothing less good than all wool. If they lose

color, no matter when, please bring them back and get your money. The

Coats are braced every-which-way to keep them in shape. The seams are

warranted neither to fray nor pull. All-wool they are.

Custom Tailoring

All our work is done here by our own artist tailors—men who work for

their own interests when they work for ours. Suits and Trousers are

now here in most abundant assortment. Have your measure taken this

week.

Impossible Task

It would be an impossible task to hide the attractive features of this

store, because new patrons talk about them every day. The fact cannot

be concealed that this store is always in advance of its neighbors with the

newest and best goods at lowest prices.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 Whitehall Street.

**Some Events of the Future—Gossip About
Social Events and Matters Per-
taining Thereto.**

There will be an entertainment given by the ladies of the First Methodist church at the residence of Mr. E. C. Spalding, 477 Peachtree, Thursday afternoon, from 5 to 8 o'clock, for special mission work. The public—both ladies and gentlemen—are in-

in the Head, Hay Fever and all inflammation of the nasal passages. **50 Cents at Drug Stores.**

FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Officer Hunt Says That the Conditions
Throughout the State Are Good.
What the Report Says.

Don't Miss It! What?
The Ocean Express for Cumberland and
Simon's Island via Central Railroad of
Georgia and Plant system. Leaves At-
lanta every evening at 7 o'clock with
rough Pullman sleeper to Brunswick.
June 8-1w

what make a good or a bad skin? If you keep them bright, clean and healthy you will have a fine complexion; if you do not, you will be pale, sallow and probably with a

reserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. ALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 3% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

"HUMIDINE"

Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet,
preserves meats, butter, milk, etc.,
economizes ice, removes "refrigerator
taste" and odor. Sold by
grocers and druggists. PENNA.
SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis
98 Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

TRADE SURPRISED.

The Bureau Report Failed to Create Any Decided Interest in Liverpool.

COTTON ACTUALLY CLOSED LOWER

Both in Liverpool and New York—Neill Reported to Be Preparing a Bullish Statement—Close Stronger.

New York, June 11.—The government crop report for June was more favorable than generally expected in the face of the seasonal rumors set afloat during the past few weeks by the bulls on wheat, and accordingly the stocks in the Grangers' diligently set to work to cover up contracts put out on the stories of serious damage to the crop. This was the main reason for the strength of the stock, but in addition there were other factors at work. The advances in wages made daily by the leading manufacturers of the country and the steady rise in the prices for iron and steel products also stimulated purchases of securities. The features of speculation, however, were the Grangers and the story of the Furling and Quincy was the favorite. The stock moved up from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 on transactions of 45,000 shares, the heaviest day's business for a long time. The largest buyer was said to be a well-known Chicago capitalist identified with street railroad interests. Other specially strong stocks were Louisville and Nashville, Western Union, Oregon Navigation, the Vanderbilts, Pacific Mail, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Manhattan New England and Northern Pacific. The anthracite coalers were weak, especially for Lackawanna, which fell to 19 1/2. Susquehanna and Western, on the other hand, was steadier and recovered to 2 1/2 on reiterated statements that a practical man is to succeed President Borg, and that the company had secured fresh financial backing. The Industrials were strong for Tobacco and Sugar. Chicago Gas declined 1/2 to 7 3/4 on the veto of the consolidated bill. And later returned to 8 1/2. Speculation closed strong with prices for the prominent issues 1/2 higher on the day. In the inactive issues Northern preferred rose 2 to 130 and Oregon Navigation 2 1/2 to 32. Sales were 30,415 shares, including 4,000 of Burlington, 20,000 of St. Paul, 20,000 of Sugar and 20,000 of Rock Island.

The market for bonds was active and strong, transactions footing up \$2,500,000. The sales of listed stocks today aggregated 280,000 shares and of unlisted stocks 3,000 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$2,376,000; currency, \$65,382,000. Money on call easy at 1 1/4 per cent, last loan 1 1/2, discounting 1 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 60 days.

Bar silver, 60 1/2. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1.88 1/2 for 60 days, and \$1.89 1/2 for 90 days; demand, 60 days, \$1.89 1/2; commercial, \$1.87 1/2.

Government bonds firm. State bonds quiet. Silver at the board was quiet. London, June 11.—Silver 50 1/2. Paris advances quote 3 per cent interest 10 1/2, 60c for the account.

The following are the closing quotations of the day:

Item	Price	Item	Price
Am Cotton Oil	27	Mobile & Ohio	21 1/2
do, pref.	27 1/2	Nash, Conn. & N.Y.	6 1/2
Am Sugar Ref.	11 1/2	do, pref.	11 1/2
do, pref.	11 1/2	do, pref.	11 1/2
Am Tobacco	10 1/2	do, pref.	10 1/2
do, pref.	10 1/2	do, pref.	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	do, pref.	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	do, pref.	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	do, pref.	10 1/2

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow Jones Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager. The supreme court of Illinois was expected to hand down its decision in the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company case yesterday or today. This is a suit under the Illinois anti-trust law to declare the company illegal and to forfeit its charter. The general expectation is that the court will decide against the company, as the New York courts did against the sugar company, necessitating reorganization in another state.

Leather preferred bonds opened today. There has been a rumor to the effect that the sale of New York Central reported as having been made in London some time ago, was in reality to Vanderbilt, delivered abroad with a view to helping the exchange market. A broker having good sources of information said Monday: "It is possible, but the Vanderbilts took some of the stock. I am informed, however, that quite a large part of the amount was taken by purchasers who intend to keep the stock bought. A British insurance company was one of the principal buyers, and several other investing concerns were represented in the purchase."

Earnings—St. Paul, decrease \$46,211; Wabash, increase \$45,426.

One of the largest holders of Tennessee Coal and Iron says there is no contemplated consolidation of southern manufacturers of iron. The stock has gone up simply and solely on the increased business. The shipments last month of iron were the largest for many months, and the stock which had accumulated on hand has been reduced to less than two months' supply, with orders pouring in freely.

Spot sugar business in raws larger; readiness of refineries to buy at small concessions indicates considerable faith; refined quiet. Stocks are growing low and must soon be replenished.

Earnings—Baltimore and Ohio and Southern for the first week in June increased \$4,001.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, June 11.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The stock market today was strong on a fairly large volume of business. The unexpectedly favorable character of the government crop report made the Grangers the most prominent feature at gains of 1 1/2 per cent.

tionally firmer and Tobacco advanced sharply. Tennessee Coal and Iron remained a strong feature.

The market closed strong with good commission house buying.

DESCRIPTION	Opening	High	Low	Close
Delaware & Lack.	100	100	100	100
Norfolk & Western	100	100	100	100
Trin. Coal & Iron	100	100	100	100
Southern Railway	100	100	100	100
New York & N. E.	100	100	100	100
Lackawanna	100	100	100	100
Western Union	100	100	100	100
Missouri Pacific	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific	100	100	100	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	100	100	100	100
Reading	100	100	100	100
Louisville & Nash.	100	100	100	100
North. Pacific	100	100	100	100
St. Paul	100	100	100	100
Chicago & N. W.	100	100	100	100
Chicago & St. P.	100	100	100	100
Am. Sugar Ref.	100	100	100	100
Am. Tobacco	100	100	100	100
Am. & Santa Fe	100	100	100	100
Gen. Electric	100	100	100	100

*First advance, 43 per cent, paid.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS	Price
U.S. 4 1/2, 1900	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1905	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1910	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1915	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1920	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1925	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1930	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1935	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1940	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1945	102 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2, 1950	102 1/2

RAILROAD BONDS	Price
Delaware & Lack.	100
Norfolk & Western	100
Trin. Coal & Iron	100
Southern Railway	100
New York & N. E.	100
Lackawanna	100
Western Union	100
Missouri Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	100
Reading	100
Louisville & Nash.	100
North. Pacific	100
St. Paul	100
Chicago & N. W.	100
Chicago & St. P.	100
Am. Sugar Ref.	100
Am. Tobacco	100
Am. & Santa Fe	100
Gen. Electric	100

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager: \$20,199.21

Clearings for 2 days: \$1,614.47

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market—Cotton, middling 6 1/2.

The following are the closing quotations of the day:

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS	Price
Am Cotton Oil	27
do, pref.	27 1/2
Am Sugar Ref.	11 1/2
do, pref.	11 1/2
Am Tobacco	10 1/2
do, pref.	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2

O'Neill & Co's Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager. New York, June 11.—Prices declined 3/8 points early in the day, owing to disappointing Liverpool advices and local news. The market was quiet, but the price of cotton was 1 point lower than last night, and December was 1 point higher. The final tone was steady, but the market was 1/2 point lower than last night, and December was 1 point higher. The final tone was steady, but the market was 1/2 point lower than last night, and December was 1 point higher.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stocks at the port of New Orleans today:

Item	1894	1895	1896	1897
Am Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27
do, pref.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Sugar Ref.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
do, pref.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
do, pref.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stocks at the port of New Orleans today:

RECEIPTS EXPORTS STOCKS	Price
Am Cotton Oil	27
do, pref.	27 1/2
Am Sugar Ref.	11 1/2
do, pref.	11 1/2
Am Tobacco	10 1/2
do, pref.	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2
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Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2
Am. & Santa Fe	10 1/2
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The following are the closing quotations of the day:

her, and whenever prices weaken we
think it would be well to buy.

